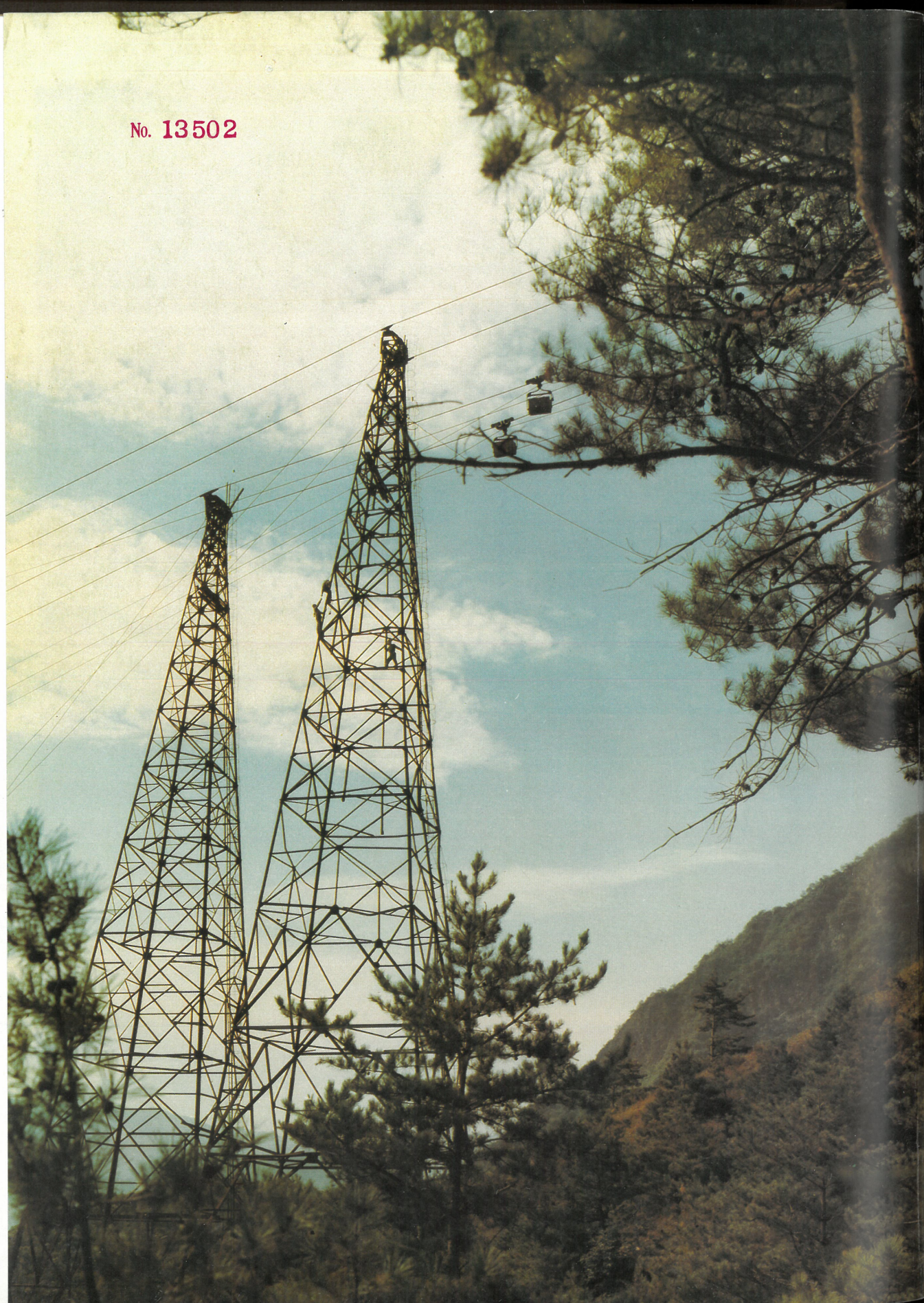


No. 13502



Korea Today

11
1982



The dear leader Comrade KIM JONG IL discusses work with the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Five-Year-Old "Middle School Student"

The world's people call the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a "country of education".

Many talents who astound people are growing up among our happy children. One such is five-year-old Yu Yong Min of the Changchon Kindergarten in Wonsan City, who is called a "middle school student."

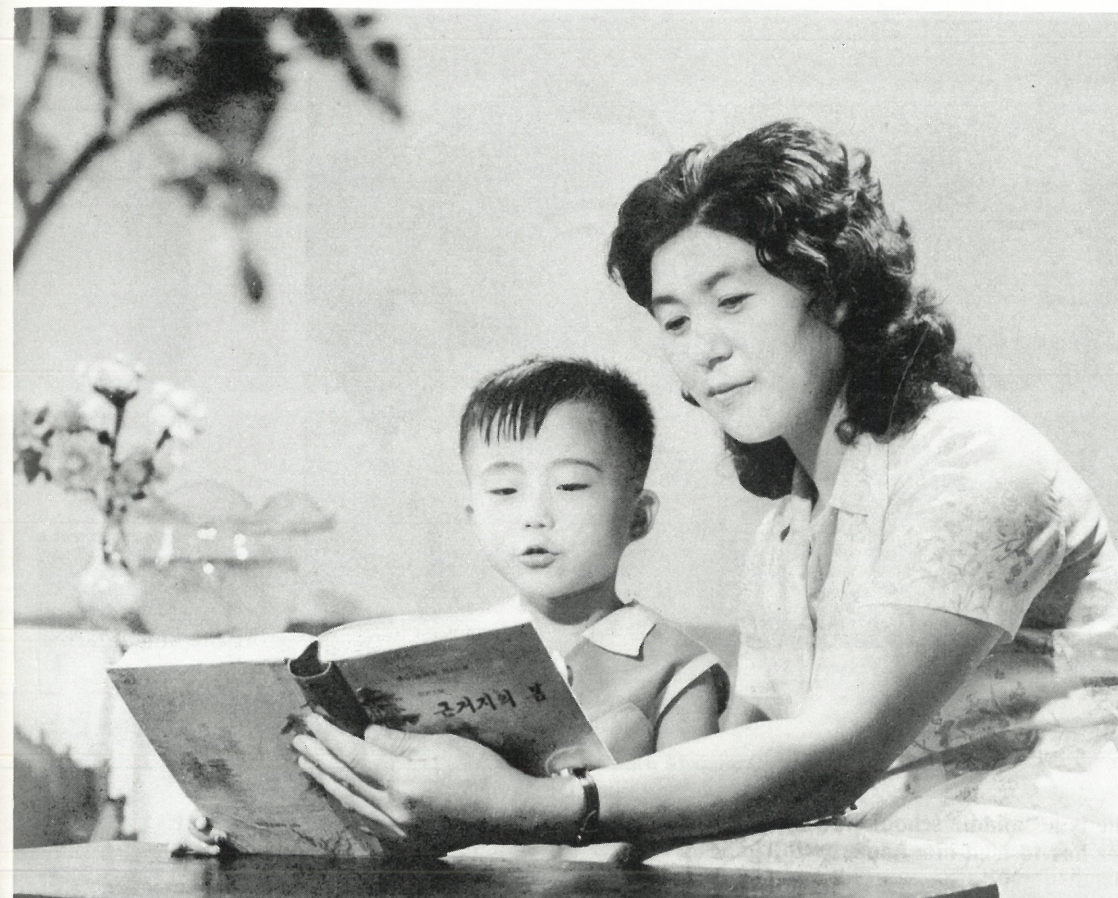
This little boy riddles with ease tricky mathematic questions dealt with in senior middle school to the wonder and admiration of all.

A college vice-rector estimated the boy's knowledge of mathematics and physics above the second-year student's of senior middle school.

Not only that, the boy reads newspapers and novels as well as adults do. He also speaks English quite fluently.

He is not an only bright child. There are many little talented soloists—instrumentalists, dancers or singers—in our nurseries and kindergartens.

He easily solves mathematical problems dealt with at senior middle schools



He reads a novel well

At a language lesson





At the kindergarten

Though he is a "middle school student" intellectually, his mother has to lead him home by the hand



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FRONT COVER: A woman assayer at the furnace

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument to the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader President KIM IL SUNG erected at the Saenal Cooperative Farm, Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province

BACK COVER: Scenic Mt. Chilbo in autumn

Great Juche Idea Gives New Homocentric Philosophical World Outlook

The great leader President Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal Juche idea and greatly contributed to the development of human thought and the people's cause of Chajusong. This exploit takes the most brilliant place in his lasting achievements.

He authored the Juche idea and provided the most scientific and revolutionary man-centred philosophical world outlook for the first time in history.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is a philosophy which puts the main stress on man. It places man in the centre of all thinking and shows the way for people to carve out their destiny".

The Juche philosophical world outlook is fundamentally distinct from all former world outlooks in its starting point and basis.

The basic mission of the philosophical world outlook giving a unified view of the world as a whole is to serve the cognitive and transformative activities of man to change and dominate the world so as to satisfy his independent demand.

Only when world outlook, proceeding from such a mission, makes it its starting point to raise the problem of the relations of man, the master dominating the world, and the world, the object of his transformation and domination, the problem of the position and role of man in the world, as a fundamental problem and clarify it, it can be most scientific and revolutionary.

Basing himself on a profound analysis of the mission of the true world outlook, the great leader newly raised the problem of the position and role of man in the world as the fundamental problem of philosophy and set out the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and is the decisive factor in everything, a principle which is the ideological, theoretical and methodological basis of the true world outlook.

This philosophical principle reflects the fundamental demand of the popular masses who wish to be real masters of the world and decide their destiny by themselves and scientifically clarifies the relations of man with the surrounding world, the most basic relations in the world. For this it serves as the starting premise, the ideological and methodological basis, to establish a correct world outlook showing the way to cut out man's destiny.

By putting forward the Juche philosophical principle the great leader provided a perfect world outlook considering all things with man in the centre and raised philosophy to new heights of its development, showing the way to the domination and transformation of the world.

The Juche idea gives an entirely new, most scientific view also in the understanding of the essential features of man which are the main object of philosophical study and form the major content of philosophical world outlook.

As you know, the question of what being man is and what are his essential attributes had long been discussed a great deal but a complete philosophical elucidation had not been given of it.

The great Juche idea clarified that man, a social being, has Chajusong, an attribute of being desirous of living freely without being fettered by anything, creativity, an attribute of transforming the world and shaping his destiny purposefully, and consciousness, an attribute determining all his endeavours to understand and reshape the world and himself, and thus gave a profound exposition of man.

The Juche idea defined Chajusong, creativity and consciousness as the essential features of man, a social being, for the first time, thereby giving a perfect philosophical elucidation of man, finally shattering all kinds of reactionary views distorting real human nature and putting a historic end to the one-sided view that social human being has no real nature.

That the Juche idea gave a perfect view of man is an immortal ideo-theoretical exploit which clarified like a beacon the human problem, an important task which had remained unsolved in the history of human thought in spite of long thinking and pursuits and a great world-historic event which gave the people a true philosophical thought viewing the world with the main stress on man.

The Juche idea also brought about a radical innovation in world outlook.

If philosophical world outlook is to serve substantially the practical activities of the working masses, it must give a correct view of the world dominated and transformed by man and a revolutionary viewpoint and stand approaching nature and society as the dominator and transformer of the world.

Since the world's materiality and general laws of its movements had been clarified, the Juche idea raised for the first time in the history of philosophical thought a new problem of who is the master of

the world and who transforms and changes the world and established a new world outlook that nature and society are dominated and reshaped by man.

The establishment of the new man-centred world outlook by the Juche idea developed human philosophy onto a new, higher plane in which it explains the world and the laws of its change and development with man, the dominator and transformer of the world, in the centre.

The Juche idea also shows a new man-centred viewpoint and stand towards the world.

The Juche idea clearly defined the viewpoint and stand towards the world as the contents of world outlook for the first time and explicated in an original way that the viewpoint and stand of placing man in the centre of all thinking and making everything serve him are the only correct Juche viewpoint and stand towards the world.

The Juche viewpoint and stand of placing man in the centre of all thinking and making everything serve him are, in other words, the viewpoint and stand of thinking and acting with the main stress on defending man's Chajusong and raising his role.

The Juche viewpoint and stand have nothing to do with objectivism stressing only the objective world and ignoring man and subjectivism emphasizing only the subjective desire of man and disregarding the objective world and its laws.

With the new Juche viewpoint and stand towards the world clarified, revolutionary viewpoint and stand defending Chajusong most thoroughly were established and the philosophical world outlook was perfected not as a mere system of world outlook but as an integrated system of organically combined view of and viewpoint and stand towards the world.

The establishment of the Juche world outlook is a qualitative leap forward in the development of world outlook, a precious fruit of development of human philosophical thought, and a great historic event which will shine forever in the history of

human thought. It is a brilliant fulfilment of the philosophical task set before our age when the masses of the people have emerged as makers of history and are hewing out their destiny independently and creatively; and it is an eloquent proof of the fact that an ever-victorious weapon has been provided, which carried human dignity and value to the highest pitch and defends them most thoroughly.

The Juche idea perfectly elucidated the essential features of man characterizing his dignity and value, raised his position and role to that of dominator and transformer of the world and exalted his dignity and value trampled underfoot for centuries to the highest pitch. Here lies the great exploit of the Juche idea which enables the idea to have a great influence on and attraction in the ideo-spiritual life of the world's people and their struggle for Chajusong.

The Juche philosophical world outlook is a great one which showed the way to cut out human destiny and raised the struggle of the people for Chajusong to a new higher plane.

The main thing in the problem of man's destiny is the problem of what decides man's destiny—he himself or other factor.

Phraseology

Seed of Work

The seed of a work means the core of the work.

The seed theory is a novel literary concept propounded by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il in person through his creative work to embody the Juche-motivated literary and art thought of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The seed of a literary work is the ideological kernel of life in which the writer finds his theme and possibilities of representation. In other words, it is the seed and the ideological quintessence of life the writer finds

for himself in his pursuit of human problems in life.

For instance, the seed of the famous, immortal masterpiece "Flower Girl" is that only suffering and grief await an impoverished people without a country and that there is no other way to live than revolution.

Granting that in essence the seed is the core of a work, what is its function? Every work has its material, motif and thought. The seed functions as the groundwork or kernel of the work, which organically puts material, motif and thought together as an

The philosophical principle of Juche that man is master of everything and decides everything cleared up the profound revolutionary principle, the truth of life, that one is master of one's destiny and can cut it out, put a period to all kinds of unscientific and fatalistic understanding of human destiny, and provided a guideline which enables the working masses to establish a scientific view of their destiny and carve it out independently.

The Juche philosophical world outlook clarified the position and role of man in the world and expounded the essential features of man as the dominator and transformer of the world, laws of domination, transformation and development of the world by him and the man-centred viewpoint and stand towards the world, thus providing the people with a theoretical guideline to cut out their destiny independently and creatively.

Indeed, the Juche idea is a priceless ideological food which makes the people real masters of their destiny and a scientific doctrine of human liberation which inspires the working masses to a worthy struggle for an independent and creative life.

integral whole. It is because material gives the seed the basis of life, motif is defined and conditioned by the seed and thought emanates from the seed.

The seed is also a decisive factor that links the ideological and artistic aspects of a work and guarantees its value.

Moreover, a good seed forcefully inspires a writer to creative activity and arouses in him artistic imagination and creative ardour. Therefore, it is necessary to pick out a good seed in order to quickly complete a work which has a high ideological and artistic value.

Secret of President Kim Il Sung's Popularity

Raghubir Dhand (India)

During its history of five thousand years the Korean soil has produced many men of repute. President Kim Il Sung has excelled them all in popularity. This is why he is always addressed as the great and beloved leader by the Korean people.

Popularity is such a virtue which, unlike fame, can never be imposed on the people by state or the mass media. It is something that gushes spontaneously and naturally, like a mountain spring, from the people's hearts. Nor is popularity a commodity that can be bought or sold; it has to be earned. President Kim Il Sung has earned his popularity which is so widespread among his people.

What is the secret of his popularity?

His high popularity comes from his ardent love for the people.

The President's revolutionary love for the people is the source, essence, and sum total of his thinking, passion and activity. The President's love is like the water of a gentle river, and his people the life fed by it. The President's love is like a beautiful land of spring, filled with many treasures, and his people the life enjoying happiness in its bosom.

It was this infinite love for his people that led the President to the immortal Juche idea, truly a philosophy of love for the people.

His love for the people is a love with which he educated a people suffering from penury and lack of rights into fighters to defeat the plunderers and aggressors, and saved the fate of their nation. It is the love with which he has brought class emancipation to the people who won national liberation, and freed them even from the fetters of arduous labour and outmoded ideology and customs left over from the old society. The love with which he has built a working people's paradise where every precious thing available on the land goes to the people is beyond the imagination of any novelist or legend.

Looking back, the Korean people, under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, followed a new road of victory through a raging storm, looking up

to the great leader General Kim Il Sung as their only hope, as the sun of the nation, who raised up the brilliant banner of Juche and led the revolution.

Times were hard. Under the Japanese jackboot Korea was a huge prison, and her stateless people were slaves in fetters.

Everything that was Korean, even a folk ballad sung by herd boys, was banned, and the Japanese bayonet cast its shadow on every Korean soul.

In these crucial times the President chose the road of struggle to save the destiny of the nation, the road beset by untold ordeal and dangers.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle which the great President waged, crossing and recrossing the steep peaks of Mt. Paekdu for 15 long years, was a struggle filled with many hardships and trials. Without his leadership, it would have been impossible to develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle and save the nation in that long-drawn bloody struggle, turning the infinite potential of the people into a revolutionary force.

Mankind created an illusion about heaven and hell. The victory won by the President was indeed an immortal victory which saved a defeated nation from the hell of tyranny and led them to a new heaven, promising a life of independence.

The great love the President bore for them when he fought to save and defend the nation from the foreign aggressors, asserted itself again in the Fatherland Liberation War against the American imperialist aggressors.

He made everybody a fighter, gave them a strong sense of mission so that each knew that their country's destiny depended on them, and awakened them with the most impressive idea that the past, present and future of the country were watching them. As a result on the burning hills where rocks were pulverized and even a squirrel jumped into the breast of a soldier to survive, the People's Army could wipe out the enemy's regiment and division with the force of a platoon or a company. The people, shouldering their rifles,

defended their villages and carried ammunition to the hills where fierce battles raged, joining the soldiers in crushing the oncoming enemies.

Even in the poverty of war the President provided all the soldiers and people with all their needs, with all that could and had to be given. For he held all of them in his embrace and cradled them in the arms of the state.

This love of the President gave everyone a passion to defy death and do great deeds. That was why the American imperialist bombers failed even to frighten children marching to their school, for all their pattern bombings. Each time an enemy raid was over, the children reformed their lines and marched on towards the school, singing a song. Everyone fought like immortals in the hope that their heroic struggle would add to the honour and might of their President and their country.

The President saved and defended the nation in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War in which American imperialism sustained a telling defeat. For these great exploits alone he deserves everlasting praise from the Korean people and from all mankind.

The revolutionary love of the President for the people grew in scope and depth beyond compare from the time when the magnificent blueprint was unfolded for the social revolution and the building of a new life.

Under the circumstances in which the country was divided, owing to the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism, the President regarded it as his mission to bring class emancipation to the people in the northern half, who had cast off the Japanese imperialist yoke, by freeing them from the exploiters at home.

He freed the people, who had grown and died like wild flowers in a desert for generations or been forced to drudgery in gloomy factories, from the exploitation of landlords and capitalists; he embraced them in the revolutionary Party he himself had founded, and made them the permanent masters of everything—power, land, and factories.

The struggle for the socialist transformation of the economic structure unfolded by the President while accelerating the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction was a struggle to give the people complete independence. He led peasants, private handicraftsmen, traders and industrialists with

many different attitudes and ideas to the port of socialism by taking all of them into the boat of cooperation and sailing across the sea fraught with snags and rapids at top speed.

In the days of creation and construction the President built a new society where there is neither exploiter nor exploited, neither shade nor back alley, a people's paradise where all work and play together as masters of everything in the world; an independent socialist industrial power, on this very land where in the past the wails of vagrants, bemoaning their sad fate, clad in hempen clothes and straw sandals, echoed across mountain and river. In the Socialist Constitution he defined it as the inalienable right of all to have food, clothing and shelter, and work, study and rest to their hearts' content, and saw to it that this was done.

Not even satisfied with just this the President continually developed the revolution and construction to a higher stage, and launched struggle to free the working people from difficult and arduous labour, from outmoded customs and ideas; he is now devoting his all to building a communist society—a society where all people are well clad and fed and enjoy a long life, a society without laggards, where all are enthusiastic and progressive and work with devotion, a society where all people live in harmony and unity like one big family.

He always thought out his policies on the basis of the people's needs and wishes, and never forgot to learn from the people while educating them setting up a high revolutionary demand. Hence, he personally looked into an electric furnace emitting sparks at a temperature of several thousand degrees to understand the working conditions of those doing health-affected labour. When he paid a visit to a farm village at midnight, he sat on a sheaf of straw in a dark courtyard waiting in the wind till dawn rather than waking the farmers from their beds. This, too, was his happiness.

The President shares the joy and anger, sorrow and pleasure of the people and always places himself among them for struggle and construction. He would leave for on-the-spot guidance on a cold snowy evening or a rainy morning, his clothes wet through at a construction site and dried out by the openhearth furnace of an iron works. His breakfast kept in the car as he headed for a fishing port early in the morning remained untouched until dusk

when the car was running along a mountain path. No schools, factories, towns, villages, nowhere is beyond his reach.

On a cold wintry day on the eve of the New-Year holiday, he made on-the-spot guidance in succession to the western district of Korea and did so in Onchon county, South Pyongan Province to concern about the winter clothes of the people and students even on the new year morning when he deserved to receive a toast from the people. On his own birthday when the entire Korean people enjoy the greatest national holiday he finds himself among the peasants and talked knee to knee with them about the preparation of the next year farming.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"I want to pass all my life among the people as their faithful servant. Nothing is more honourable than becoming a faithful servant of the people."

The great President, caring the least for his rest and sleep, dedicates all his thinking and efforts to the noble work for the people.

Hearing the sound of blizzard outside his window he concerns about the lumber-men working in the mountains and the sound of the showers he is anxious with the poorly equipped houses.

He formulates a policy and puts forward a proposal proceeding from the demands and interests of the people and sees to it that a house was built and a factory constructed considering first the health and convenience of the people.

That is why President Kim Il Sung makes round of the country without rest from dawn to dusk braving the severe sleet and muddy roads to see workers, peasants and intellectuals, youth and students and soldiers.

They say that a cooperative farm was honoured to receive his on-the-spot guidance on more than seventy occasions and a factory more than fifty times. Such stories could be told in any mountainous and field villages and outer way islands.

He always meets and talks openheartedly with the broad working people including workers and peasants. When he visits a factory he unhesitatingly clasps the greasy hands of the workers and asks tenderly about their ages, the well-being of their families, their working conditions and their health. And when he calls on cooperative farm he

sits face to face with peasants on the heating floor and looks after meticulously their lives asking about the warmth of the floor and the supply services of subsidiary food.

He opens with fatherly affection potlids in a village family and examines their chest of wardrobes in the new house and goes into their dining rooms and dormitories of the factory workers and cares about the wellbeing of the people.

He meets endlessly the workers, peasants, scholars and technicians at the factory machines, the heads of the fields, construction sites, scientific research laboratories and he is lost in talking with them and finds a clue from their each word before formulating a policy for the people.

The DPRK enforces policies, takes measures to give solicitude to the people.

The popular policies such as the universal 11-year compulsory education system, the system of the nursing and upbringing the children, abolishing of the taxation system and universal free medical service are the gifts of love given by the President to the Korean people.

The on-the-spot guidance given by the President runs through with his devotion for the people.

Such are legendary facts shining enormously like starlits in the sky.

The on-the-spot guidance full of devoted service of President Kim Il Sung is an epic of the great love which has made the lives of the people most productive and cultured, calls upon them to struggle vigorously for the revolution and construction and makes them the creators of heroic exploits.

Today large numbers of factories, enterprises, monumental buildings, ramified network of irrigation, fertile fields, hill orchards heavily laden with varieties of fruit, schools and rest homes full of sunshine, all these are the brilliant fruition of the President's warm love and care for the people.

Indeed, President Kim Il Sung is a benevolent father who is devoting his all to the freedom and the happiness of his people.

The Korean people who have the great President Kim Il Sung as their leader and march forward to attain the greatest ideal society of mankind are really happiest and most proud people in the world.

Excerpt from Great Love and Blessed People

Poem

Looking Up to the Sky of Juche

Michael John Barnett
Deputy Gen-Secretary,
World Federation of Democratic Youth

*We believed in the sky from generation
to generation living as gentle sheep
we died and went to "heaven"*

*As our left cheek was beaten, we have
had to give another cheek
as an upper garment was taken off
underwear also had to be taken off
we had to bleed and crucify but the sky
didn't show us "heaven"*

*We believed even in the sky
a bright future opened up in the Korean sky
we look at that under the sky only
we, for the first time can become man
under the sky we can be dignified*

*For dying, going to "heaven"
the sky is not, but for living enjoying
good luck
O, President Kim Il Sung opened up a new world
The sky of Korea we believe it
We believe in the sky of Juche*



A Great Man

A Great Man's Hand

An elegant bridge spans the Taedong River which meanders along the foot of the beautiful Moran Hill in Pyongyang. This is Okryugyo or Jade Stream Bridge.

A bronze board inscribed with the name of the bridge hangs on the first baluster. The name was written by the great leader General Kim Il Sung in person.

One day in May 1960 the General visited the construction site of the bridge. The project was nearly completed. He said it would be a good idea to name the bridge Okryugyo or Jade Stream Bridge as the water of the river splashed like so many jades under the bridge.

Two months later, the constructors entreated the General to write the name of the bridge in person for the hanging board in order to tell about his kindly care to prosperity. The General would not agree at first but, as they requested him again and again, he was compelled to take up a writing brush. He dipped the brush in the ink and wrote

"Okryugyo" in one breath. He then checked what he had written and asked the people to take it to experts and have them touch up the characters.

Officials concerned picked out an old man who was well versed in calligraphy. They just asked him to touch up the characters, without telling him who the writer was. The old man spread the paper. As soon as he saw the hand, he was struck in awe. He stood up and said respectfully:

"I have never seen a handwriting like this. This is the hand of a great man. It is quite absurd to touch up this sort of handwriting."

The officials met another old eminent calligrapher. He too was struck in wonder and made a comment similar to the first old man's.

"This is the hand of a great man. It's so flawless that there is no room to touch up."

This is how the hand was written on the baluster which will exist for generations to come along with the beautiful bridge.

Phraseology

Unified and Detailed Planning

In our country, the economy is planned in a unified and detailed way.

As the great leader President Kim Il Sung said, unified planning means that state planning bodies and planning cells across the nation make up a single planning system to thoroughly ensure the unity of planning under the unified direction of the State Planning Commission.

Unified planning is an essen-

tial condition for drawing up plans in keeping with the rapid development of socialist construction, as required by the state. It is a planning system which makes it possible to plan the socialist economy in conformity to the national requirements and the general interests of the country and clear economic management of departmentalism and regionalism.

What is meant by detailed

planning, then? It means keeping the national economy in balance as a whole in accord with Party policy and objective realities and drawing up specific plans so as to dovetail the management activities of every branch of the national economy, every factory and enterprise to the minutest details. It is an advanced method of planning which makes it possible to develop the national economy rapidly without a hitch by totally eliminating the factors of imbalance and spontaneity in economic development.



Korean Revolution Museum (1)

The editorial board of Korea Today introduces the Korean Revolution Museum from this issue at the request of readers.

Dawn of History

The Korean Revolution Museum was first built in Pyongyang in 1948. Then it was called the National Central Liberation-Struggle Museum and in 1960 it was changed to the present name. The present museum on Mansu Hill in the revolutionary capital city of Pyongyang was newly built on the occasion of the 60th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung in reflection of the unanimous will and desire of our people.

Its total lot is 240,000 square metres and the floor space of its show rooms is 53,000 square metres odd.

There is the bronze statue of the great leader President Kim Il Sung in front of the museum. On either side of the statue are sculptured groups portraying people who heroically fought for the victory of the revolutionary wars against the Japanese and US imperialists and for the building of a new society under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Over 90 show rooms of the museum are divided into six sections.

The presentation section consisting of the first and second rooms shows a big sand table of the Korean map and the chronicle of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities. Seeing exhibits here, inspectors look back with deep emotion on the proud path of struggle which the Korean people have covered over half a century under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung whom they had for the first time in

their history of thousands of years.

Indeed, thanks to the great leader the proud history of the Korean revolution could start and under his sagacious guidance a new age of victory and glory could come to Korea.

Room No. 3 displays materials showing the struggle of the Korean people against the foreign aggressors and feudal rulers in the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century.

Many relics, publications and various documents prove the fact that such capitalist powers as the United States, France, Britain and Japan stretched the tentacle of aggression to our country one after another in the second half of the 19th century.

The first invader of our country was brigandish US imperialism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"US imperialism is the Korean people's sworn enemy which has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years, ever since the intrusion of the USS General Sherman. The US imperialists, despite their ignominious defeat in the first attempted aggression, constantly carried out aggression and barbarous plunder in our country, committing countless, unpardonable crimes against the Korean people."

The museum displays the gun of the US pirate ship *General Sherman*.

It was captured when the Korean people sank the armed pirate ship in the Taedong River the US imperialists sent in 1866 to probe the possibility of



Kim Hyong Jik indicates the orientation of struggle to chiefs of local organizations of the Korean National Association

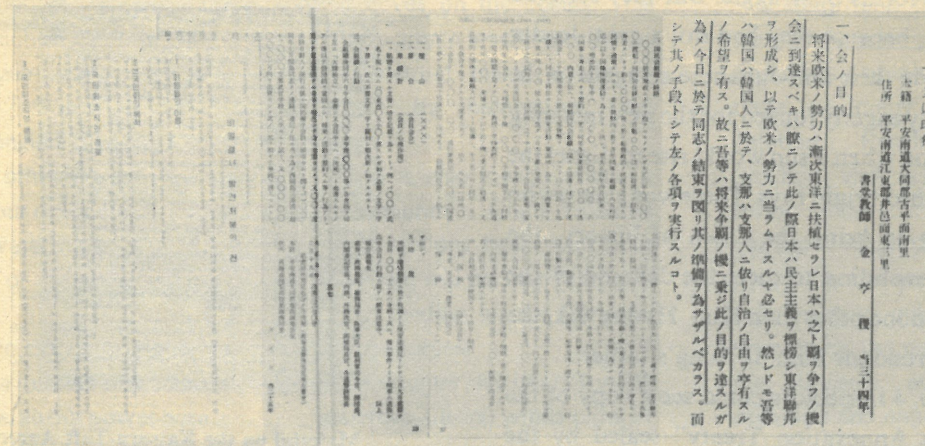
invading our country.

The US pirates came near Pyongyang along the Taedong River aboard the gun-equipped ship and carried out brutal murder and plunder. The great leader President Kim Il Sung's great-grandfather, Kim Ung U, an ardent patriot, led people of Mangyongdae and Pyongyang to burn the pirate ship and send its crew to the bottom of the river by attacking with fire, thus foiling the aggressive attempt of the US imperialists. Even after that, the American imperialists, instead of learning a lesson

from the *General Sherman* incident, did not abandon their aggressive attempt. Particularly in 1871 the US government sent six warships carrying over 80 guns and more than 1,200 aggressive troops to our country. But each time their aggressive attempt was frustrated by our people's struggle.

Now the US imperialists used Japanese imperialism as a guide for their Korean aggression.

The museum displays materials related to the US imperialists' active support for Japanese imperialists in the latter's occupation of Korea and to the anti-



Documents of Japanese imperialists on the Korean National Association

Japanese struggle of our people and copies of various shackling "treaties" forced upon Korea by the Japanese imperialists. These materials show concretely that with the backing of the US imperialists the Japanese imperialists intimidated the feudal rulers of Korea into concluding the humiliating "Kanghwa Island Treaty" in 1876 and started their full-scale invasion of Korea, that in 1905 they forced Korea to sign the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" to deprive her of her diplomatic right, and that through the "Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty" imposed in 1907 they divested her of all political powers including judicial and administrative powers and the power to appoint high-ranking officials and even disbanded the Korean Army, reducing our country to their virtual colony. Before and after Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea our people vigorously waged patriotic struggles, including the Righteous Volunteers' Army struggle and patriotic cultural enlightenment movement, against the foreign aggressors and the feudal rulers across the country. There was also individual terrorism such as the shooting to death of Ito Hirobumi, the ringleader of aggression, by An Jung Gun.

Indeed, the Korean people shed much blood in the struggle against Japanese imperialism and resolutely waged various forms of struggle. But they suffered bitter setbacks, because they had not a great leader who could guide their anti-Japanese struggle to the right road. They eagerly longed for the new morning of the revolution when a sun would rise to dispel the darkness and shed bright rays. There was a man who was struggling to bring the dawn of history, the dawn of the revolution to meet the demand of the times. He was none other than Kim Hyong Jik, the great leader President Kim Il Sung's father.

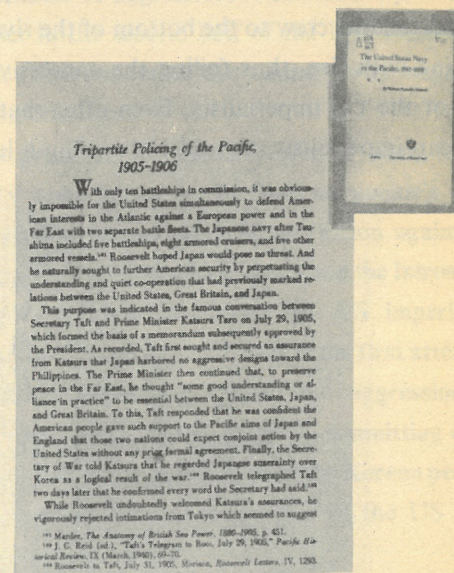
In room No. 4 inspectors could see a copy of the "Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty" sealed by the traitor Li Wan Yong and whips, handcuffs and

manacles, iron bars and various death-dealing instruments used by the Japanese imperialist aggressors to put Korean patriots to barbarous torture.

In August 1910 the Japanese imperialists forced upon Korea the brigandish "Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty" and reduced her to their complete colony, and enforced a brutal military rule, threatening: "The only choice for Koreans is to obey Japanese laws or die."

At the time of great crisis when the fate of the country and people was at stake, Kim Hyong Jik upheld the banner of national independence and emerged as an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country.

There are on walls and in showcases photos and accounts of witnesses showing that he formed the Korean National Association on the basis of preparations he made secretly, while educating youngsters in the revolutionary spirit of Chi Won (Aim High) at the Sunhwa School in Mangyongdae, the Myongsin



Material on the Katsura-Taft Agreement

School in Ponghwa-ri and other schools.

The Korean National Association formed by him on March 23, 1917 was an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization which was the most steadfast in the stand against imperialism and the largest in scale at the time.

Its network spread to all parts of Korea including North and South Pyongan, Hwanghae, Kyonggi and North and South Cholla and Kyongsang Provinces and even to different parts of China inhabited by Koreans including Changbai, Fusong, Linjiang and Sanyuanpu.

It fought actively against the Japanese imperialists, enlightening and organizing the masses with a well-regulated work system.

The exhibits of room No. 4 on the struggle after the March 1 Uprising in 1919 attract the special attention of the inspectors.

After the uprising the bourgeois nationalist movement came to an end in our country and the national-liberation movement of the Korean people entered a new stage under the leadership of the working class.

Power Resources in Our Country

Ours counts among the world's richest countries in water power resources. There are the Tuman, Amnok Chongchon and Taedong Rivers and many other rivers, large and small. All our rivers empty themselves a water mass of tens of billions of cubic metres annually.

Hydraulic power stations are located in a number of places on those rivers, so our power base is strong. There are still many rivers on which we can build many

more power stations in future.

Our country is seabound on three sides, with countless bays and coves on the coasts. This affords ample feasibilities for us to construct many power stations by harnessing tidal water.

Coal is also inexhaustible in our country. Giant thermal power stations have been built and there will be many more in future, feeding on the domestic coal resources.

Our country also has rich wind resources. Strong winds blow in our east and west coast areas and highland throughout the

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

Kim Hyong Jik called the historic Kuandian Meeting in August 1919, where he set forth the policy of changing the course of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country from the nationalist to the communist movement. To carry out this policy he went into the midst of workers and farmers at different places to educate and organize them and lead them to the proletarian revolution. At the same time he formed armed units with the hard core of the Korean National Association to conduct armed activities.

He also formed the "Association for the Promotion of Union of National Organizations" and united the independence movement organizations operating separately as a great force.

Kim Hyong Jik, who fought to bring the dawn of the Korean revolution undergoing all manner of hardships and trials, died young at the age of 32 on June 5, 1926.

His great plan for national liberation was brilliantly realized by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Kim Sun Ryong

year. A great amount of electricity can be generated if these winds are harnessed.

Underground heat resources are also abundant in our country. To take hot springs for instance, there are many in Yangdok, Talchon, Paechon, Ongjin, Sinchon and elsewhere. Hot spring water can be used to generate electricity or to cultivate crops in glasshouses.

In order to utilize power resources for the development of the national economy, our scientists and engineers are carrying on investigations and researches.

People's Government —Superior Government Which Conforms with Period of Building of Socialism and Communism

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made a policy speech on "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea" at the Joint Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held last April. This historic speech gives scientific answers to problems arising in further strengthening the revolutionary government in keeping with the building of socialism and communism which develops in depth.

An important point here is that a clearcut definition was given to the form of government in the period of the building of socialism and communism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Our people's government conforms with the period of democratic and socialist revolutions and it is also the best type of government that conforms with the present period of the struggle to build socialism and communism."**

Correct definition of the form of government is very important for making revolution and construction a success. If a government is to fulfil its mission as a political weapon, its form should be defined to meet the demands of the revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung originated a new form of government, people's government, for the first time in history, and correctly solved the problem of government in our time.

The main characteristic feature of the people's government is the fact that the broadest working masses are made to participate in the government as its masters. The people's government came into being first at the guerilla bases during the anti-Japanese armed

struggle, and proved its invincibility and superiority in the most difficult circumstances. It is through the people's government that our Party successfully carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions after liberation and is building socialism and communism today.

Twenty and more years have passed since the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system in our country. During this period our people triumphantly pushed ahead with the building of socialism and communism, using the people's government as their weapon.

That the people's government is a superior government which conforms with the period of socialist and communist construction is a truth confirmed in practice.

The people's government conforms with the period of socialist and communist construction because, in a nutshell, it is a revolutionary government of a Juche type.

Ours is a new age, the age of Juche, in which the popular masses carve out their destiny independently and creatively as masters of history. In our age, along with the working class, broad sections of people including farmers and working intellectuals are engaged in the revolutionary struggle to defend Chajusong. Accordingly, such governments as participated in only by the working class or the working class and poor peasants alone, cannot organize and mobilize broad popular masses in revolution and construction. Only a government which enables various classes and sections of the masses to become masters of revolution and construction and fulfil the role as such, is a form of government which meets the requirements of the present age.

The people's government is a revolutionary

government of a Juche type that reflects the demands of our age, the age of Juche. Therefore, the people's government, from its very inception, has been guided solely by the Juche idea and has set it as its mission to build communism by fully applying this idea in practice.

The revolutionary cause of Juche is a historic cause to be continued until the Chajusong of the popular masses is fully realized. Therefore, the people's government is a form of government which is to exist throughout the whole course until the Chajusong of the popular masses is completely realized.

Democratic and socialist revolutions and the building of socialism and communism are necessary stages for complete realization of the Chajusong of the popular masses.

It is true that revolutionary tasks and social and class relations at each of these revolutionary stages are different from those at other stages, but all the stages have the common struggle goal—realization of the Chajusong of the working masses. That is why in our country there has been no change in the form of government at each stage of the revolution since the seizure of power. The socialist revolution was carried out by means of strengthening and developing the people's government established in the stage of democratic revolution and socialism and communism are being built through this government.

The people's government suits the period of the building of socialism and communism primarily because this government makes it possible to successfully implement the three revolutions—the ideological, technical and cultural.

The building of socialism and communism is aimed at clearing away the legacy of the old society in all spheres of social life and achieving the Chajusong of the popular masses. This aim is attained through the three revolutions. Consequently, a government which strives to build socialism and communism, should be a weapon for carrying out the three revolutions.

The people's government represents the working masses' right to Chajusong and organizes their creativity; it is also the householder and protector responsible for the people's livelihood. Therefore, the people's government

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

is in a position to properly carry out the three revolutions designed to remould man, society and nature so as to guarantee the complete social equality and happy life of the popular masses.

The people's government conforms with the period of the building of socialism and communism also because it is in keeping with the essence of social relations in this period.

In socialist society the essence of social relations is unity and cooperation among the working class, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals. For the community of their socioeconomic positions and struggle goals, they fight for the victory of the communist cause united in a comradely way and helping each other closely. In order to run this socialist society in the right direction, the government should represent the common interests of society and become the means of advancing them.

The people's government has the advantage of performing such a function satisfactorily. The people's government is a comprehensive political organization representing the interests of the broadest popular masses. By drawing all members of society into state organizations and knitting them into a single political force, the people's government turns them into a highly creative driving force for social progress.

The creation and development of the people's government, the most superior form of government, proved the greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, who has uncommon intelligence and insight into the remote future as well as the present.

With elucidation of the fact that the people's government is a form of government which conforms with the period of the building of socialism and communism, a wide avenue was opened to run a government well in socialist society and consolidate and develop the socialist system to effectively promote the advance towards communism.

In response to the great leader's policy speech the entire people of our country are dynamically working to strengthen their people's government and, under its banner, model the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Song Chi Gun

The Banner of Juche

Giuseppe Caizzone (Italy)

Today is the happiest day
I have ever had
I dedicate a song of greetings
To President Kim Il Sung
Hero, marshal and comrade

Song, ring out
To Korea far away
Yet as dear as ever to my heart
O Juche, you taught me a lesson
For your rays my youthful ideal is sublime
For your rays my hard lot is gone like an old tale

Juche —
It is a symbol of national dignity
It is a banner of human dignity
Juche is a weapon of peace
President Kim Il Sung
Is the standard-bearer of Juche

Juche flies in the boundless universe
Juche is on the farms singing of bumper crops
It is in the buzzing factories
It is in the quiet of libraries
It is in the hearts of soldiers
Facing the enemy gun in hand

Juche
Is bright as diamond and hard as steel
Clear as crystal and beautiful
As a rose
Juche
Gives vigour to the eyes of the youth
Turns into a moving song and spreads across the world
Juche
Is the great idea of President Kim Il Sung
A man-centred view on the world
A banner of struggle and victory

Under the unfurled banner of Juche
We shall open up a glorious future
May President Kim Il Sung live long in good health
To lead humanity
Along the road to triumph, grandeur and unity

"Revolutionary University in Forest"

In the light of the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the requirements of the situation, the great leader President Kim Il Sung organized an intensive military-political training for Korean People's Revolutionary Army units at the secret camp of Matanggou from November 1937 until March of the following year.

As they recall this winter training, the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans say that they studied at a "revolutionary university in a forest". They say so, for through the training they as good as completed a collegiate course, acquiring new revolutionary ideas and theories and military science.

Matanggou is situated in Mengjiang County, China. It is surrounded by rugged mountains and is thick with primeval forests. Once you get in this area you cannot retrace your steps. This is what they say from ancient times.

Under the command of the great leader President Kim Il Sung KPRA units surreptitiously arrived at Matanggou in the winter of 1937.

The guerrillas built log barracks in a few days. They were functional dugouts for study, training and living.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung held a meeting of military and political cadres before the winter military-political training began, and dwelled on the purpose and plan of the training, as well as the tasks of ensuring it successfully.

The esteemed leader President Kim Il Sung analyzed the prevailing internal and external situation, and said to the following effect:

Military-political training is necessitated also by the situation our units are in. We should train many recruits from Changbai and Korea in a short time to be excellent guerrillas. We should raise the qualifications of commanders and political cadres, while expanding our units. Therefore, through the winter

military-political training we should develop all our guerrillas into reliable revolutionists and combatants, who are fully prepared to defeat any enemy and carry out any difficult political tasks.

Study groups were formed in keeping with the specific conditions of the units, so as to make the winter military-political training a success.

The "Tasks of Korean Communists", the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and other classical works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung were used for major political study materials. In addition, patriotic and class education was given and domestic and overseas situation and other subjects were dealt with. The guerrillas mimeographed all the study materials at the press set up in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the secret camp of Matanggou.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung took care that the lecturers conducted lessons in plain words using study materials and factual data. Sometimes he himself gave a lecture to the guerrillas and set an example to the lecturers.

The great leader paid close attention particularly to the study of his men. He was kind enough to help his men in their study in keeping with their specific conditions by various methods such as discussion and debate, question-and-answer course, composition, reviewing of lessons through songs and through conversation at the bonfire.

Among others, the question-and-answer course was very instrumental in reviewing lessons. This study was done by two people or by a group of several people: one side raised a question and the opposite side answered it; questions were put alternately by both sides, and when a reply was unsatisfactory, the questioning side complemented it. This method greatly stimulated the guerrillas' zeal for study.

Composition was also effective in helping KPRA men fully understand what they had learnt.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung gave each guerrilla a theme for composition regarding what had been taught at the lecture. He checked all the compositions and pointed out the shortcomings. He even touched up some of them and had them published in the army newspapers "Sogwang" or "Chongsori".

Meanwhile, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung ensured that commanders and knowledgeable men assisted the less-informed and recruits in their studies. And he himself took charge of several guerrillas at a low intellectual level and gave substantial guidance to their studies. This induced the guerrillas to apply themselves to learning.

There was a recruit who was engrossed only in shooting practice. He said he would carry out any difficult task but he could not study. The company commander and political instructor tried their hardest to persuade him into learning, but he would not listen. Instead, to those who advised him to study, he declared: "Never mind. Though I'm poor in learning, I'll not fall behind any of you when it comes to killing Jap imperialists."

Hearing of this, the great leader President Kim Il Sung thought for a while, before he addressed a brief message to the recalcitrant soldier and told an orderly to take it to him. And he instructed the orderly to tell all the others beforehand not to read the message for him.

The unlettered soldier received the message personally written by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung. He took the message out of the envelope. But he could not make head or tail



of it. He was quite vexed and visited this man and that and earnestly asked them to read the message for him. But nobody would on one pretext or another.

At last, he took the message to the Headquarters where the beloved leader President Kim Il Sung was. The leader took the message and informed him of what it said. It mentioned an urgent task for him to do, but the time indicated had already passed. He repented of the grave error he had committed because of his illiteracy, and stood with a drooping head. The great leader advised the soldier to study diligently anywhere anytime, however difficult it was to learn how to read and write.

When he guided individual guerrillas in their study, the great leader always stressed that only when they understood the revolutionary principles could they have patriotism and hatred for the enemy and acquit themselves well of their revolutionary tasks. And he added that they could carry out a revolution when they were educated. Thanks to the devoted guidance of the esteemed leader, the several months' winter military-political training at the secret camp of Matanggou ended in success. Through this training all the guerrillas were more thoroughly equipped with the Juche-based line and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, and the main force of the KPRA developed into an indestructible army ready to rout any enemy.

Besides the intensive military-political training at the secret camp of Matanggou, similar trainings and short courses were conducted almost every year throughout the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

KPRA men made it a rule to study at any place at any time and did not stop learning even though they skipped their meals.

Indeed, throughout the whole process of the anti-Japanese armed struggle KPRA men won shining victories over the Japanese imperialist army one million strong. At the same time, they grew up into genuine revolutionists of a Juche type through their persevering studies.

The backbone of the Korean revolution was thus prepared amid the flames of the armed struggle against Japan.

O Dok Hun

The Sun in the East

Published in Tunisia

Mustapha Fersi, Vice-chairman of the Tunisian Writers Union, published a book titled "The Sun in the East" in honour of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

This book written in French contains a photograph of the bronze statue of the great leader President Kim Il Sung erected on Samji Lake and a photograph of him accompanied by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The book also carries a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. A number of photographs which introduce our country are printed in the book.

The book consists of a preface and 15 chapters. In the preface the author says that the book is being put out to introduce the realities of Korea. He points out that under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the

Korean people have become the master of their destiny and Korea has become a country which turns myths into realities, a wonderland which links the present and the future into one.

The author says that Korea has a long history and advanced culture five thousand years old and that the Korean people loved their country from old times and fought foreign aggressors and defended their national sovereignty.

Referring to the essence and meaning of the Chollima Movement, he stresses that through this movement Korea repulsed all manoeuvres of the internal and external enemies and brought about great, miraculous achievements in socialist construction.

The author gives a detailed account of the fact that the respected leader President Kim Il Sung embarked on the revolutionary road in his early years, organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union, and paved a new road for the Korean revolution and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a shining victory, thus liberating the country. He stresses that the feats performed by the great leader will be told down through generations like a legend.

The author highly praises the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander; the founder of the Juche idea; the champion of Chajusong, the non-alignment movement and peace; the marshal of the powerful Republic; and the personality who has opened up a rosy future for the rising generations by seeing through the minds of the people and taming nature.

The author points out that a decisive change in human life has been made by the respected leader who founded the immortal Juche idea, an international idea, and leads the progressive people who advocate Chajusong. He stresses that he is not only the unquestionable leader of Korea but also the wise leader of the world's working masses and the lodestar of human liberation.



It is a miracle that Korea has achieved progress and prosperity and become an economic power, the author notes. He then introduces the rapid development achieved in Korea through the embodiment of the immortal Juche idea.

The author gives a detailed account of the fact that after the country's liberation the great leader President Kim Il Sung visited the workers in Kangson before anybody else, and, in the difficult postwar days, called on this plant first and helped it develop into a Chollima plant; and that he also visited the Taean General Heavy Machine Works and all the rest of the factories across the nation, so that they gave full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and stepped up the technical revolution to increase their productivity quickly.

The author also writes that the great leader proposed a unique policy of rural technical revolution and advanced the well-known rural theses, and that he created the Juche farming method and modernized and industrialized agriculture and gave intelligent guidance to bring about bumper crops every year. He adds that the Juche idea which changed the face of a country will be applied throughout the world.

He says that the great leader is always among children and that he grudges nothing for their benefit and brings them all up to be the "country's kings".

Stressing the principles and methods of creating literary works in Korea, the author states that the operatic, cinematic and all other spheres of arts have developed rapidly and that Korea is the birthplace of socialist culture.

The author emphasizes that in Korea a "people's paradise" has been built where a true life is in full bloom to guarantee creative labour and happiness and where people are regarded as the most precious beings.

As for the question of Korea's reunification, the author said that the respected leader has put forward a number of reasonable and fair policies for one Korea since the division of the country and has exerted sincere efforts to translate them into reality.

He substantiates the correctness of the new reunification proposal advanced by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and stresses that Korea should be reunified by the Korean people themselves. At the same time he lays bare the deceptive nature of the "unification proposal" made by the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique and their repression of the people.

The author introduces 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980s, and says that Korea has a brighter future before it.

The author says that as a non-aligned country, the DPRK enjoys active support from Asian, African and Latin American countries, and adds that the great leader President Kim Il Sung has illuminated a clearcut way to tide over the difficulties facing the non-aligned movement and to develop this movement. He also emphasizes the independent and peaceable foreign policy pursued by the great leader to conform with the requirements of the international situation, and exposes the dual tactics of US imperialism and its aggressive moves against Korea.

The author points out that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has become the successor to the revolutionary cause of Juche, which reflected the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world's people. He highly eulogizes the dear leader as a people's leader who analyzes and generalizes the laws of historical development and the experience of revolutionary struggles and meets the desire of the masses; as an outstanding thinker and theoretician who develops and enriches the revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a perfect grasp on it; and as a great guider who leads the revolution and construction to victory with fiery energy.

Lastly, the author stresses that today the Korean people have started a new historic march for the accomplishment of the cause of Kimilsungism under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Guiding Star

On the Birthday Night

This is about what happened on the night of February 16, 1975, the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the auspicious day for our nation. That day, as usual, he worked all day long at his office from early morning, instead of taking a rest to receive blessings from the people. Towards twilight he suddenly went out to an establishment for firsthand guidance. His entourage were in a wistful mood. They had wished he would take a brief rest that day and prepared a modest dinner party for him.

But his firsthand guidance unboundedly gladdened the officials of the establishment. They had longed to see him and, now had received him at their workplace quite unexpectedly. He looked around at them who were overjoyed to meet him, and said: "I have come to see you this evening." He called them all to his side, saying that he wanted to spend that evening with them. All sat around him in a family atmosphere.

He first inquired about their health and then acquainted himself closely with their work before he gave important teachings on the activities of the establishment.

The night was far advanced the while. It irritated his entourage because the blessed day was wearing on.

At last an official rose and spoke for all people on hand, "Please allow me to remind you that today is your birthday, dear leader."

"Birthday?" repeated the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and laughed boisterously. He did not

care about his birthday. But all who had the honour to be in his company on that memorable day felt that they should do something. They all rose, straightened up as one man and offered him their birthday greetings. Their greetings reflected the entire Korean people's wish that he would be evergreen.

But he was so modest that he asked them to sit down in a kindly tone of voice, and said: "What is the use of observing a soldier's birthday? We must only celebrate the fatherly leader's birthday as the greatest red-letter day. I don't observe my birthday."

His words moved the officials the more. No matter how busy, he never forgot the birthdays of many people who worked under him and sent gifts or warm messages of greetings to them on their birthdays, but he entirely ignored his own.

The room remained astir with great emotion. In a soft, persuading voice he went on:

"Born in the flame of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, I have never celebrated my birthday. I grew up on the back of my mother who went through bloody battles in the blizzard-raging Paekdu mountain and so I got used to going without birthday celebrations from my childhood. Oh, yes, my mother had a hard time raising me in the mountain...."

He broke off, his face clouded. The officials cast down their eyes. They read his mind soaking in the most sorrowful memory on the most auspicious day.

A hush reigned over the room. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il remained speechless for many moments as if fighting with a heartsore, and then glanced over the officials. He said soothingly:

"I do not mention my mother because you always react like that.... Comrades, we should make revolution, we must carry the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion. This night we are spending together will become an unforgettable one in our memory. We have spent most meaningful hours tonight."

The dear leader was sublimating his lingering sorrow into a revolutionary resolve and appealing to the officials to carry on the fatherly leader's revolutionary cause through generations. Their hearts again leaped violently with profound emotion.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il devotes his all to succeeding to the revolutionary cause of the

respected leader President Kim Il Sung even on the night of the auspicious day celebrated by the whole nation, which comes round only once a year. Indeed, he is an outstanding people's leader, the brilliant sunlight of the Juche age, who personifies the great qualities which none can emulate and the loyalty to the leader at the loftiest altitude.

He worked energetically amid the rank and file on his birthday and left them at four o'clock in the morning. All the officials came out and followed him a long while to see him off. They could not turn back gripped by an august feeling. The veil of the night was giving way to another day of creation.

Excavator Production Doubled

Fierce flames of a new revolutionary upswing are burning up at the Ragwon Machine Factory.

Since a struggle started at the factory to create the "speed of the 80s", a new speed of our onward march, the factory has doubled the output of excavators every month as against the corresponding period of last year.

Workers of this factory, who always act faithfully on the calls of the Party and the leader, have decided to fulfil their production plan for this year a month ahead of schedule and produce scores of excavators in excess of their production quota for the great transformation of nature.

90 Small and Medium Chemical Factories

The local industry general bureau of the Chagang Provincial Economic Guidance Committee is putting its back into a new project to build 90 small and medium chemical factories in cities and counties in the province in a year or two.

Over 30 have come into being already and are producing 20-odd kinds of chemicals such as caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, dyestuffs and paint.

Not only local industry factories but also centre-controlled factories and mills in the province have newly established shops specialized in making chemicals from their byproducts.

Inauguration of many small and medium chemical factories will bring a great turn in the production of consumer goods in the province.

Poem

A Great Guiding Star

Sosthennes K. Ryatura (Tanzania)

*A great star, a red star rose
Over the globe
In the sky of our age
Radiant under the sun of Juche
A brilliant guiding star rose
To shine the road of the age more brightly*

*History never knows the whole world filled
With such boundless joy and delight of the people
With such warm cheers that shake the universe*

*They greeted the sun of Juche as an event of the century
They greeted a star with another event of the century
A great guiding star of the age
Comrade Kim Jong Il the sagacious leader!*

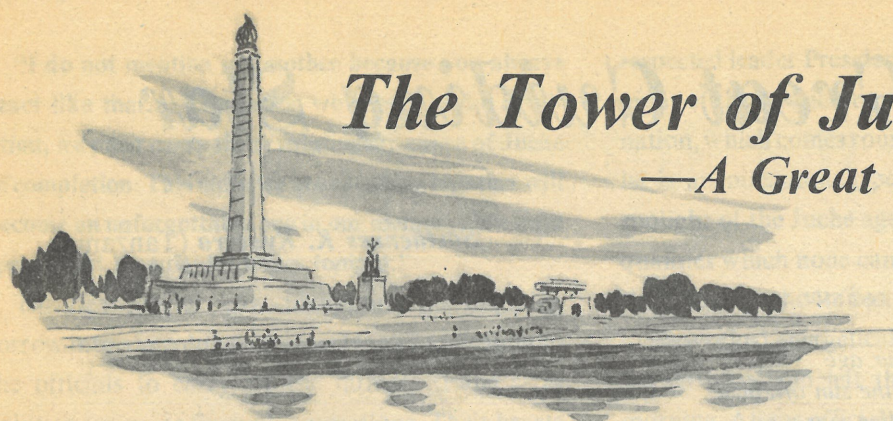
*Under the guiding star great
Light reaches the end of the earth
This world is in a lasting bliss
Everyone offers you respect and glory unbounded*

*O star, guiding star
You unfold a new history of mankind
You hasten the communist future
Comrade Kim Jong Il the dear leader!*

*The revolutionary age greeted
Another outstanding guider
Who leads world revolution
To carry forward the great leader's Juche cause*

*The age has joy after joy
The age enjoys bliss after bliss
This glory of the age bright with the sun and star
Fills the world to overflowing*

*O star, guiding star
We shall follow and uphold you
We shall look up to you the great guiding star
And go on stoutly along the road of Juche*



The Tower of Juche Idea —A Great Monument

The April 15 of this year was the greatest and most glorious day in our history of 5,000 years.

On that day when the 70th birthday of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung was celebrated amid great national jubilee and emotion, an unveiling ceremony took place for the Tower of Juche Idea which rose imposingly on the Taedong River in the revolutionary capital city of Pyongyang. The ceremony was a historic event which added a brilliant page to the annals of our age which forges ahead towards independence.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It can be said that the road covered by the Korean revolution was one in which the Juche idea was embodied in all spheres of social life."

The whole course of the Korean revolution was full of memorable events. It was the history of the admirable embodiment of the Juche idea founded by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung; it was the path filled with its proud victories.

The Tower of Juche Idea is a great monumental creation which reflects our people's adamant resolve to immortalize the great leader's revolutionary ideas and achievements and fight on till the final victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

This white granite tower, 170 metres high, stands on a vast area on the time-honoured Taedong River.

The tower body consisting of 70 layers is crested by a 20-metre-tall torch, a symbol of the rays of

Juche. On the frontal and back surfaces of the body are put the golden epigraphs of "Juche". Down below the tower stands a three-person group that symbolizes the mettle of our people vigorously advancing under the banner of the Party. There are auxiliary groups around it to show the great vitality of the Juche idea.

The base of the tower is incised, in the front side, with a poem dedicated to the everlasting revolutionary exploits and benevolence of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who opened up a bright road of national regeneration at the crucial moment of history and made ours a proud, prestigious people.

The lateral sides of the base are carved in relief with the decorative patterns of flower baskets of Kimilsung flowers and magnolias to represent the warm minds of our people who adore and respect the beloved leader.

The tower is flanked on both sides with lovely and graceful pavilions which harmonize our traditional architectural style with the contemporary artistic sense. In the middle of the river in front of the tower stand giant jets which spurt water 150 metres high. The jets set off the scenery around the tower.

This magnificent tower is a crystallization of the ardent desire of the entire people and an epochal creation by the unparalleled leadership.

Our people had long cherished an ardent desire to immortalize the achievements of the great leader

President Kim Il Sung who had authored the everlasting Juche idea and, under its resplendent rays, opened up a new road of struggle for Chajusong before the oppressed working masses.

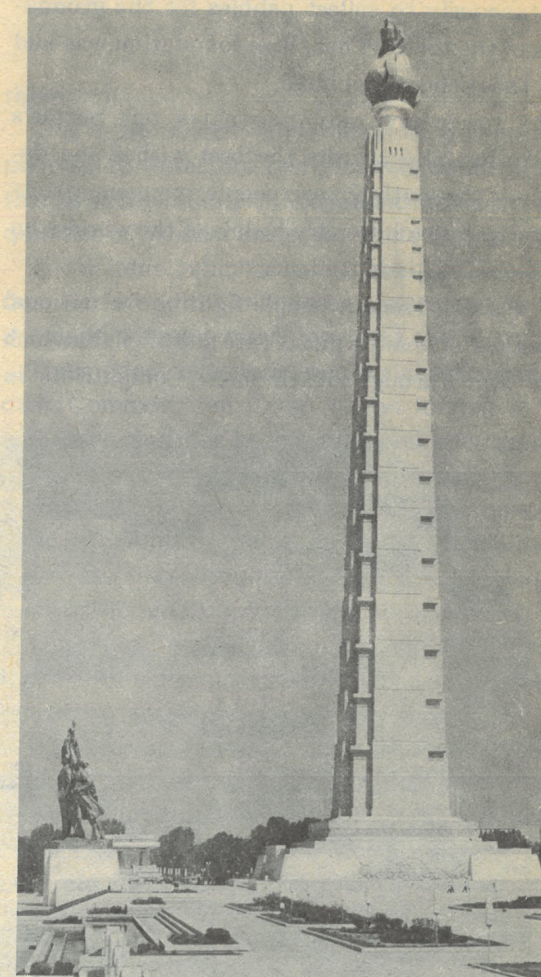
Taking into account the desire of our people, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il made a historic proposal in March 1979 to build the Tower of Juche Idea in the revolutionary capital of Pyongyang. He himself led its construction with his matchless leadership.

At first officials and artists concerned had an idea of erecting the tower at a corner of a large street. It was a conventional way based on the viewpoint of urban construction. But the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il taught that they should situate it on the shore of the Taedong River opposite Kim Il Sung Square, the centre of Pyongyang. His teaching had a profound meaning, indeed. For it is on Kim Il Sung Square where on various occasions our people look up to the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and hail him enthusiastically; it is also a historic place that attracts the attention of the popular masses of our age who aspire for independence. Therefore, even veteran architects bravoed and could not contain their excitement when they heard of the teaching.

The dear leader also guided admirably the building of the tower, the like of which had never been undertaken. It was a very difficult task to depict the greatness of the Juche idea in the form of a monument. So, artists and architects concerned had big headaches from the outset. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il made sure that they symbolized the grandeur of the Juche idea by cresting the tower with a flaming torch. He also guided them in such a way as to portray the sublime reality of our age which advances forward under the banner of Juche, through the medium of a three-person group of worker, farmer and working intellectual holding aloft the Party emblem. It was also he who had the twin giant jets set in the river

to make the foreground of the tower highly impressive. Thanks to his meticulous guidance, the tower rose as a grand monument of our age, magnificent yet graceful and ethereally beautiful.

It is a monument born of the burning loyalty of the people. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il planned to build this monumental structure in less than two years. Underlying this plan was his deep trust in the undivided loyalty of our Party members and working people. This trust was the mother of new miracles. When he asked them to erect the 150-metre tower body in three months, the constructors accepted it heartily to come up to his



The Tower of Juche Idea

expectations in deed.

In fact, it was a sheer impossibility in the light of the conventional construction speed and method. But the constructors built the tower at an astounding speed from the outset, smashing conservatism and fear of technology. As a result they finished off the tower body not in three months but in only 35 days.

It was not only those constructors who did a marvellous job. Party members and working people in factories and mills across the country supplied the construction site of the tower with the best of equipment, raw and other materials they made. A vigorous mass movement was unfolded spontaneously to collect pebbles for the groundwork of the tower. Thus, firm foundation was laid with those choice pebbles.

The tower not only incarnates our people's loyalty but also reflects the best wishes and devotion of the south Korean people, our compatriots abroad and revolutionary people of the world who move towards independence.

The south Korean people fighting for national reunification made a gift of rare marble slabs which were sent through death lines. Compatriots in

Japan donated tens of thousands of roots of flowering plants, along with seeds, and made a gift of a pair of gold scissors with which to cut the tape at the unveiling ceremony of the tower. People of other countries fighting for independence donated various things impregnated with their devotion. They include famous pebbles from Pakistan, precious marble from Benin and Upper Volta and Italian granite which does not weather for a thousand years.

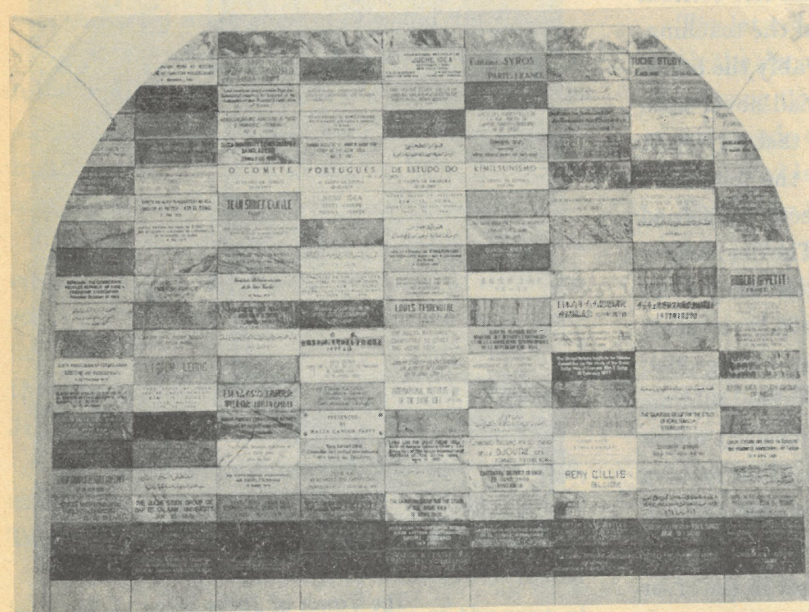
Members of the Peruvian Centre for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works sent to the construction site rare marble stones with peculiar pattern which had long been out of sight. They found those stones traversing up and down the rugged ranges of the Andes.

Indeed, the tower is a monument which reflects the devotion of mankind, adorned with beautiful flowers and rare trees, and supported by marble and granite stones sent from other countries the world over.

Born of the best wishes of our people and revolutionary people of the world, the Tower of Juche Idea will shine for ever.

Choe So Yong

Choice stones sent by leaders and prominent personages of many countries with reverence for the great leader



THE SAGACIOUS LEADER Loved and Trusted by the People (3)

Muhammad Al Missuri (Syria)

INFINITELY MODEST AND SIMPLE POPULAR CHARACTER

Westerners' general idea of socialism is that people have no "freedom" owing to "rigid dictatorship" and "class struggle", "rigorous discipline" and "restriction on individual life".

As a matter of course, this is an outcome of the evil reactionary propaganda conducted by the bourgeoisie and their hired propagandists.

History shows that socialism is the only social system that is truly popular and guarantees the broad masses genuine rights and freedom. However, socialist countries are not all alike. This is because countries differ from each other in the guiding idea and ideal and the mode of government that emanates from them. This is also because the nature of the social system and the mode of government of any country depend largely on the qualities of its leaders.

I have been to many countries, but nowhere have I seen a society like Korea's where democracy is developed, the cadres of the state and the people are united like kith and kin, and the personality of the broad working masses is highly respected.

This is due to the philosophical idea of Kimilsungism as to man regarded as the most valuable being in the world, the noble popular quality of the respected President Kim Il Sung, and to the excellent mode of government resulting

therefrom.

This state system and mode of government peculiar to Korea are being consolidated further thanks to the infinitely modest and noble popular qualities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The material which shows these qualities of the dear leader and the anecdotes widespread among the people deeply move everyone.

The modest and simple popular character of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was formed in his early days and has been developed ever since.

In the old society people were accustomed to seeing children who were born to rich and influential families grow in clover in palatial mansions receiving special education. Even nowadays this is a common usage in most countries.

Therefore, people take this for granted and think that children of state leaders must have something out of the common.

However, such an outdated idea does not apply to the growth of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Since childhood his life and behaviour have never been out of the common. He has always been plainly dressed and polite. He always mixed closely with other students.

Many who were schoolmates of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il reminisce with deep emotion.

The dear leader was enrolled in Pyongyang Middle School No. 1 in February 1954. He went to school in simple attire and in black canvas shoes, with a bundle of books under his arm on the first day.

Entering the classroom, he greeted other boys and introduced himself with a smile, "Kim Jong Il is my name. Let's be friends and classmates".

The boys wondered who he might be. It was not until the school was over that they learned he was the son of the great leader. They were greatly surprised to see him so plainly dressed.

In his university days, too, he was never attired or shod conspicuously. In summer he used to wear an ordinary school uniform and vinyl shoes. Yet, he was always neat in appearance. He disliked showy dresses worn by some of the students, and he kindly admonished them for this.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il lived frugally, and also made no exception of himself in all aspects of school life—study, organizational life, labour and public activities.

In the spring of 1961 when the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was in sight, the entire Korean people were exerting themselves to step up socialist construction at the "Pyongyang speed" and the "Vinalon speed".

Upholding the militant call of the Party, the students of Kim Il Sung University, too, came out to take part in the work of expanding the road leading to Ryongsong, an important project in the construction of Pyongyang.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il personally participated in this undertaking with other students. He would always grasp the nettle, and guided all the students to make collective innovations by fully displaying the fine traits of helping and leading each other forward.

Work progressed cheerfully day and night at the place where he was working. He always undertook difficult tasks. Sometimes he in undershirt would carry earth in a straw basket on a pole with another student all day long. At other times he would dig up earth with a pickaxe, sweating

profusely.

In the difficult postwar days the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was seen at every construction site where students worked—the site of rebuilding demolished schools, the housing construction site at the foot of Moran Hill, the site of sewerage works in East Pyongyang, the road-building site in Taesongsan Pleasure Park, and the site of bank protection works on the Taedong River, and so on. He was always giving the lead to other students in work.

He never absented himself from the collective life—the organizational life at the school, camping, mountaineering, march and so forth, subjecting himself to discipline like all other students.

Once the students were camping out. They tried to dissuade him from the cook's duty. But he said there could not be two disciplines for the students and put on an overall and went into the kitchen, where he did all kinds of work—cleaning vegetables, trying the flavour of the soup, and all that.

Noble character which commands the respect of everyone, does not come of itself. Its building is conditioned by the environment in which the child grows seeing and feeling and is influenced by great examples. It is consolidated through the education he receives in the course of growth and through practical activities.

So, people are right when they say that a great man usually comes from a great family, great parents.

Along with all other fine characteristic features he possesses, the modest, simple and noble popular qualities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il were formed while he was brought up in the greatest family ever known in history under the influence of the noble personalities of the beloved President Kim Il Sung and the respected mother Kim Jong Suk, and these qualities were confirmed by the practice of the revolutionary struggle.

While he is directing all Party and state affairs, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il always exhibits a high degree of popular traits of modesty and simplicity.

He is a genuine leader of the people. He feels most happy and joyful when he is among the people and always goes to the people to hear their opinions and discuss state affairs with them.

Whenever a new problem arises, he calls on the officials concerned, workers and peasants to have a frank talk with them, and he pays a deep attention to whatever insignificant suggestion they make and takes measures to settle everything for them.

At times he goes to see the workers at factories and teaches them how to automate production processes and improve the quality of products. At other times he comes to farms without previous notice and discusses matters knee to knee with farmers, telling them how to increase food production and teaching them to raise crops by the Juche method of farming. Wherever he goes, whether a factory or a farm village, he addresses the officials, workers and peasants with an open mind, inquiring about their health and even their trivial personal affairs, sharing their joys and worries like a family and solving knotty problems for them.

This is why everyone in Korea says that in the presence of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il he feels himself near and dear to him and is lured into telling him everything without reservation.

One August day in 1973, he arrived at Kowon Station. Informed of his arrival, officials of South Hamgyong Province rushed to the station to meet him. The dear leader pressed the hand of each of them, saying that they should not have come thus far, for they must be busy.

Then he said that he was sorry he could not have come and helped them a bit earlier although he had wanted to. Seeing the people who came to welcome him, he told them that like them, he was also a revolutionary soldier of the great leader and so there was no need for them to give him a welcome, and he resolutely declined it.

Being infinitely simple and unassuming, he said that because he came to help in the work of the province he should live together with them and, throughout his stay for on-the-spot guidance, he

shared board and room with the provincial officials and used the same car with them.

Episodes about the modest, popular qualities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il are numberless.

Whenever he gives on-the-spot guidance to factories and farm villages, he calls at the homes of working people before anything else to find out in detail whether their children are studying well, how much rice they have and what kinds of meals they take. And at the workers' dormitories he personally tries the flavour of the soup and side dishes served there and meticulously looks after everything lest they should have any inconvenience.

Even when he is busy giving on-the-spot guidance to the local areas, he stops the car at the sight of a few sheaves of rice lying on the road and takes them to a nearby rice stack before he resumes his way.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il not only sets a living model of popular quality himself, but also kindly leads the cadres to serve the people faithfully.

He always tells the cadres to become true servants of the people by studying the great leader's work method. He carefully looks after them lest they should assume an air of importance, take to empty forms and ostentations, claim privileges and stand aloof from the people.

It is not infrequent that in countries where power is in the hands of the people, cadres become bureaucratic and have privileges.

However, Korea is free from such things. In this country all officials serve the people faithfully, learning from the noble popular traits of the respected President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is indeed a leader of the people with a great personality; he is simple and modest beyond measure and always associates open-mindedly with the people.

Because of these great features, he stands in a kith-and-kin relationship to the people and the people entrust him entirely with their destiny, take most kindly to him and hold him in high esteem.

Burning Sun over Mt. Paekdu

Shamsul Alam (Bangladesh)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, a towering personality and the greatest philosopher of the modern times, and his heir, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, are the two historic names shining like bright stars to lead mankind towards emancipation and progress.

So, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the cradleland of Juche, has today become the centre of attention of the whole world. As the wise and scholarly people used to visit Germany in the past as a historical shrine, where Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism, had been born, so the DPR of Korea today—the birthplace of the great leader and the dear leader. All the scholarly people today turn their eyes on Korea where there is the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and construction, brilliant thinker and theoretician, leader of the world revolution and where there is the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il shining as the burning sun over Mt. Paekdu holding aloft the banner of Kimilsungism to lead the whole mankind to socialism and communism.

Thanks to the presence of President Kim Il Sung, a legendary hero who will be honoured from generation to generation, and thanks to the immortal Juche idea founded by him, the most correct guiding ideology of the modern era, the valiant Korean people have been able to powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction towards final victory.

The greatest achievement of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is that he proclaimed the great leader's revolutionary ideas as Kimilsungism and that by putting it into practice he scored brilliant success in all fields of revolution and construction.

Kimilsungism is an integral system of ideology, theory and methodology of Juche. The ideology, theory and methodology of Juche are systematized as an integral whole on the basis of profound philosophical principle. Here lie the originality and indestructible vitality of Kimilsungism.

The revolutionary people in all five continents are convinced today that the discovery by the Juche idea of the new truth that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything has provided the most outstanding ideological and theoretical foundation for the dynamic promotion of the revolutionary cause of our time.

In a word, it may be asserted categorically that Kimilsungism is based on the immortal Juche idea and thoroughly embodies it and so it can be a historic contribution to the development of the world revolution.

Kimilsungism has developed the revolutionary theory from the matter-centred theory to a man-centred one. Herein lie the essential characteristic of the revolutionary theory of Kimilsungism and its fundamental difference from the preceding theories.

By proclaiming the great leader's revolutionary ideas as Kimilsungism, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il made a historic contribution to the development of human thought, while the people in many countries are somewhat misguided by dogmatic formulations of the outdated theories. It is now quite evident by facts that in our time when the broad masses of the people have appeared on the arena of history as masters and are shaping their destiny by their own efforts, the former matter-centred revolutionary theory can no longer solve the complex problems arising in the present historical phase of society and is also unfit to enhance the role of the popular masses in the revolution and construction.

Having had the deepest grasp and understanding of these phenomena, the dear leader possessed of brilliant sagacity and outstanding leadership art, unfurled the banner of Kimilsungism on the international arena as the most scientific and correct revolutionary guideline for the emancipation of mankind.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is most faithful to and respects boundlessly the great

leader President Kim Il Sung and implements his plan and will to the letter at any cost.

Comrade Kim Jong Il is a great thinker and theoretician and the outstanding guider of the Party. He is a Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was natural that all the foreign dignitaries and guest-delegates present at the historic Sixth Congress of the WPK should have acclaimed the dear leader as the most outstanding revolutionary leader of the world.

By advancing unique ideas and methods to develop all fields of socialist construction including public health, art, culture and economic construction and energetically leading the struggle to put them into practice, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has turned the whole country into a socialist paradise with the marvellous feats of miracle.

The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung have been tremendously geared up and many miracles worked under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il. Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has taken upon entirely new looks with wide thoroughfares such as Changgwang Street and beautiful multi-storied buildings like Changgwang Health Complex and Maternity Hospital which appeared with an unbelievable speed and in the shortest span of time. And all these have been possible due to creative and energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il according to the plan of the great leader.

The creative development of Juche art and culture is another great achievement of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

As models of Juche art, revolutionary operas "The Flower Girl", "The Sea of Blood" and "A True Daughter of the Party" were all composed and staged under the wise guidance and instruction of the dear leader.

Recently the Korean Film Studio produced a new film "The Fourteenth Winter" at the direct initiative of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il which deals with a new-type man of the present-day socialist Korea with a woman scientist, an

unassuming heroine, as a prototype.

The film is so popular and inspiring to the Korean people.

Thanks to the dear leader's original thought on literature and art and his wise leadership, Korea's literature and art serves as a powerful ideological leverage conducive to the cause of patterning the whole society after the immortal Juche idea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is also fully equipped with the lofty communist virtues of the great leader and always pays great attention, love and care to all the Korean people.

Once the dear leader came to know that the life of two Korean seamen was in danger in the turbulent waves. His love for his countrymen was so deep that the dear leader at once took every possible measure to save them, ordering their trade ship to proceed to the near port. And they were saved.

On the other occasion the dear leader sent an airplane to carry a Korean technician whose life was in danger from the Middle East to the homeland for treatment.

There are thousands of episodes about such warm love talked everywhere by the Korean people with deep emotion.

All this clearly shows that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il dearly loves the people and responsibly looks after their destiny, blazes the path ahead of the whole mankind with the bright rays of Kimilsungism and sheds warm lights like the sun.

On the auspicious occasion of the 16th February, the holy birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the successor to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, I wish him from the bottom of my heart a long life in good health for guiding the Korean people from victory to victory.

*Miracles made by New Paradise
Sparkling brilliant rays:
By your guidance generation rise
To create immortal days.*

*O dear guide
Party-Centre the great
Beloved Comrade Kim Jong Il
All the vigours of rhyme I feel
Million souls and ocean tide
Sing thy genius trait.*

SONG

“We Will Only Follow Our Leader”

“We Will Only Follow Our Leader” is one of the songs loved by our people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

“The characteristic features of the best literary and artistic works lie in the high ideological content and artistic value which conform with the demands of the times and the people’s aspirations.”

This song is a paean of loyalty which reflects our people’s unanimous will to deeply revere and adore the great leader President Kim Il Sung and hold him in high esteem for ever.

The words of the song have, as its ideological theme, the essential aspect of the idiosyncrasy of the people of our age, and express it through poetical presentation.

1. Our leader brought spring to this land
And gave happiness to us all.
We will only follow our leader
Though heaven and earth change age after age.

The great leader embarked upon the revolutionary road in his early days and opened up the road to true life for our people who were at the crossroads of life and death. Therefore, there is no greater honour and pride for them than to hold him in high esteem and live and fight as his revolutionary fighters.

The first stanza fervently sings that our people’s loyalty to the great leader who provided them with the happiness of today will never change even though heaven and earth change with the lapse of ages.

The second stanza sings of the history of the love shown by the great leader to the people throughout his whole life.

2. How much love he has devoted to us
Rain or snow year after year.
We will only follow the leader
With all loyalty on the revolutionary road.

There are so many stories about his love lavished on his revolutionary fighters in the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. After his triumphant return to the homeland, he went directly to the workers at Kangson though his native village of Mangyongdae was on his way. And today, rain or shine, he visits anywhere people live and shows the most devoted care to them. Indeed, stories about his affection and care for the people form an unending epic of a great love.

The third stanza emotionally sings that as we have the great leader, our country has a brilliant future and our people enjoy happiness and, as we hold him in high esteem, we have the honour of today.

3. As we have the leader our happiness is unbounded.
As we uphold him our honour is great.
For one country and revolutionary victory
We wish him long life and good health.

In the past our people were cruelly downtrodden under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. But today they fully enjoy independent and creative lives

and victories and glories always await them, solely because they adore and uphold the respected leader. That is why the entire Korean people heartily wish long life and good health to the great leader whom they greeted and upheld for the first time in their history of five thousand years.

The focus of the words is on expounding the title “We Will Only Follow Our Leader,” which convincingly shows the burning desire of our people to adore the respected leader for ever.

The words are so plain and simple that people understand them easily.

The rhyme scheme was based on the 3-4-5 unit, and the lines and words profoundly portray the ideological theme through diverse techniques of expression.

The song vividly reflects our people’s idiosyncrasy not only by the words but by the melody as well. The

melody brims with a lyricism characterized by tenderness, passion, intimacy and earnestness, which is in accord with the feeling of our people who have boundless trust in the great leader.

The song organically links the words with the melody. It combines the poetic modulation with the rhythm, and the musical modulation with the rhythm. It is congenial to our people’s sentiments as the melody is applied with the exquisite and soft intonation and touch of our language and the peculiar touch of traditional tunes.

As the song sings of the pure and clear loyalty of the people who ardently revere and respect the fatherly leader and are resolved to be loyal to him for ever, it has become a paean which is loved by our working people.

Choe Ok Hwa

홈의 정을 안고 김재화 작사 성동춘 작곡

mp

이 땅에 아름다운 봄을 주시고

행복을 안겨 주신 우리 수령님

mf

천만년 흘러가도 하늘땅 변해도

mp

수령님 한 분 만을 모시렵니다

Along the Amnok River (7)

Time-Honoured Land of Chunggang, New History of Osudok

Chunggang which lies at the northern tip of our north-western region is a frontier town of moderate size on the Amnok River.

It was high noon when we arrived at Chunggang from Popyong after covering a distance of 80 kilometres.

Chunggang is situated in the middle reach of the 800-km long river. Hence the name Chunggang or Middle River called from ancient times.

The river flowing northwest turns southwest at Chunggang and here its width increases conspicuously.

Like Popyong, Chunggang is a time-honoured revolutionary site.

We first halted in front of the bronze statue of Kim Hyong Jik in the centre of the town. Here in this town the indomitable revolutionary fighter, father of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, lived and waged a revolutionary struggle from February 1919 to the early autumn that year after he had moved his theatre of revolutionary activity to the river area. It is also the historic place where the great leader spent some time in his childhood receiving education from his father.

That day, besides the Chunggang Revolution Museum, we visited the "Chunggang inn,"

"Chunggangjin post office," "angling site" and "Chunggang ferry", which are all reminders of the immortal history of the great leader and his family.

An official of the county people's committee showed us round the town. His explanation on the new looks of the town was impressive.

Chunggang has geographical disadvantages.

Meteorological observation data for the last 50 years shows that the highest summer temperature of this locality is 38 degrees C. and the lowest winter temperature 43 degrees below zero. This great disparity in temperature, the rugged mountains

and lean land caused the locality to remain backward from remote times, and the people cultivated potatoes and barnyard millet on mountainsides.

Before liberation the town was a tiny subcounty seat, a poor locality which had not so much as a small factory. There were only Japanese imperialist apparatuses of colonial rule such as the subcounty office, police station and garrison.

But the town has changed beyond recognition today. A long and broad pavement runs along the river from northeast to southwest, lined on either side with two- or three-storeyed apartment houses built in good har-

mony with cosy Korean-style tile-roofed houses.

High mountains soar on all hands and the blue river water laps the northern edge of the town, making its scenery more beautiful.

The farming areas around the town such as Chungdok-ri and Chungsang-ri have changed their looks beyond measure to develop into grain and meat producers under the bright sunshine of the rural theses.

We could have a sweeping view of Linjiang across the river, a place associated with the history of the great leader's revolutionary family.

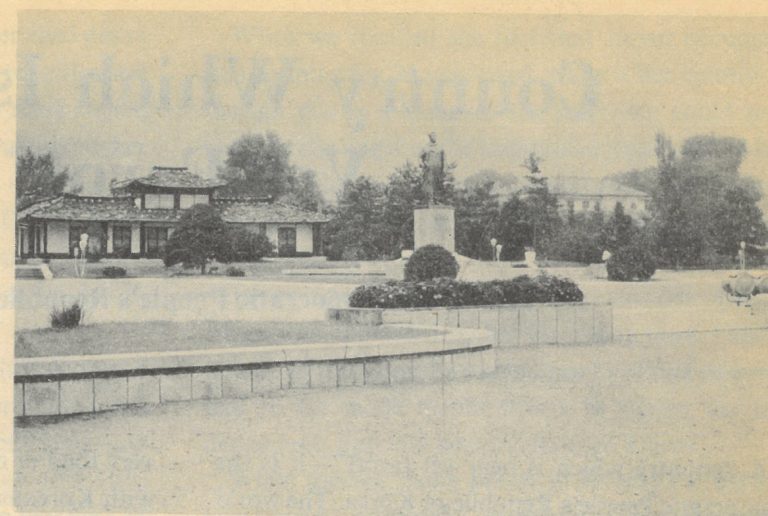
"When we talk about the great transformation of Chunggang, we cannot slip Osudok, which is a memorable place", said the county official who took us to the Osudok plateau.

Our car went up a mountain pass flanked with steep cliffs for a good while and then sped along a broad road leading to the plateau. "Osudok starts from here," he said. We stopped the car on an elevation commanding a full view of Osudok and looked down over the plateau which spread far and wide.

The glorious land of Osudok flourishes under the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader and the glorious Party.

The vast plateau was neatly rezoned into fields which spread to a dim distance fringed with windbreaks consisting of pine-nut trees, silver firs, white firs, oaks and aspens.

The sky was blue without a speck of cloud. From the plateau we could see the Paekdu, holy revolutionary mountain, looming augustly far to the northeast, and the Amnok River and the town of Chunggang below the precipitous cliffs to the south. And all the rugged mountains around us stretched down below.



The bronze statue of Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, erected in the heart of the town

In those days of ordeal when the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea Osudok was inhabited by Koreans who had wandered in quest of living and reached the Amnok River, but would not cross it to an alien land. They survived all tribulations on this high plateau avoiding the eyes of the oppressors. They simply lived because they couldn't kill themselves. How many disasters they had to undergo! There was no spring worth the name, so the people drank water in puddles in summer and melted snow in winter. Sordid surroundings gave rise to diseases which took so terrible a toll every few years. A whole family died overnight and a village nearly went extinct in a month or two. So Osudok was known as a place where there were more tombs than house chimneys.

And this Osudok has undergone a great transformation and literally become a people's paradise.

Immediately after liberation the great leader sent medical workers to this locality to take care of the population and saw to

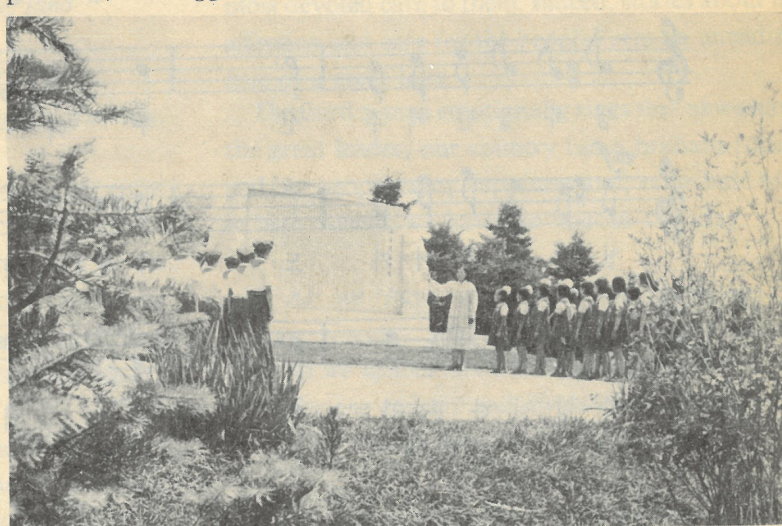
it that medicaments and marine products were supplied all the time. During the arduous Fatherland Liberation War he even spent a huge amount of state fund on building a state-run agro-stock farm there.

After the war he had the living of the Osudok people discussed at a Cabinet plenary meeting, and a hospital and a research institute set up to stamp out the indigenous diseases which had harassed the people for a long time.

He himself visited this plateau of Osudok 18 years ago, one September day in 1964. That day he gave detailed advices on how to build up Osudok blessed with thousands of hectares of cultivated land into a people's paradise. He learned the fact that the potable water problem was still not solved satisfactorily in this locality, and he urged officials concerned to pump up potable water for inhabitants. He said:

"The place is a bit high, but we should supply them with good water, shouldn't we? Let's pump up the water of the Amnok River."

A huge project was started to



The monument put up to tell the history of Osudok which has turned into a people's paradise under the loving care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung

Country Which Is Near Yet Faroff

Visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Wakaoka Kiyo (Japan)

A "country which is near yet faroff"—it is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The world map shows that this country is nearest to Japan, but it is regarded as far away from Japan. This is because the Japanese Government does not recognize the DPRK and adopts a hostile policy towards it.

This time I had a chance of visiting this "near yet faroff country". Korea is one of those countries which I was very anxious to visit. For as a child I thought it was a "dear neighbouring country".

I remember that my deceased father would hum a Korean folk song "Bell-flower" to himself when he was in a good humour. I don't know when he learned it. My obliging brother would help self-supporting Korean students with their studies and discuss with them the difficulties of their family lives. And the Korean children in my neighbourhood were

very fond of my mother. As I was on friendly terms with Koreans from my childhood, I came to think that Korea is a neighbouring country dear to my heart.

Until liberation Korea was Japan's colony for 36 long years. And quite a few Japanese went over to the Korean peninsula and reigned over it. Meanwhile, innumerable Koreans were taken to Japan and slaved it before our eyes. Koreans had a hard time of it as a people of a ruined country.

Korea became independent as a result of Japan's defeat in the Second World War. But the joy of liberation was momentary for Koreans. Korea was divided in the north and the south as the US occupied south Korea. One Korean nation is divided in two and lives apart, parents, children and brothers unable to meet each other. This is a

pump up the river water over high cliffs more than 800 metres above sea.

"In fact, everybody will be surprised to hear that the state spent as much as a million won to supply potable water to less than 200 families. Such a mammoth project was carried out in a short span of time to build a 7-stage pumping station with a tremendous catchment capacity. It meant that we spent over 5,000 won of state money for each family here." These were the words of the deputy chief en-

gineer of the farm who accompanied us to the 7-stage pumping station impregnated with the fatherly leader's warm love.

In Osudok today neat modern dwelling houses stand in rows on the skirts of verdant mountains and happy pupils' singing or reading voices ring out of sunny classrooms.

Life-giving water irrigates the once rough and barren plateau and overall mechanization has been introduced in farm work. Thus Osudok has turned into a lucrative industrial-crop farm

and one of the nation's dependable cooking-oil suppliers.

"Great transformation" must be the most suitable words for such a change as made in Osudok.

Time advanced before we knew and the vast plateau was dyed crimson in the evening glow.

We went down the plateau, looking over its full view brimming over with happiness and pulsating with life under the warm care of the fatherly leader.

Kwon O Sik

national tragedy. Therefore, it is the cherished desire of the Korean people to achieve the reunification and complete independence of Korea. I think Japan, which spelt this tragedy to her, should help her people to meet their cherished desire.

As I could not make a beeline for the DPRK, I had to make a considerably long trip through China. I keenly felt that Korea is a country near yet faroff, indeed.

Through many people who had visited Korea, I had learned that socialist construction made good headway there and that the whole city of Pyongyang was as beautiful as a garden. Through this visit, however, I clearly understood the true meaning of the saying that goes: "Seeing once is better than hearing a hundred times".

Modernistic buildings stood in rows and trees were planted neatly around them. Willows and poplars grow luxuriantly along the streets. This convinced us that urban construction was carried out in a planned way.

In the countryside we could see picturesque paddy fields unfold before us.

Unimaginably excellent successes were scored in the socialist revolution and construction of Korea, which deeply impressed us. We think this was because the entire Korean people worked hard, firmly united with one mind and will around the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

While looking down at the Taedong River which flows calmly from Mangyong Hill and at the flourishing cultural city of Pyongyang from Mansu Hill, we keenly felt that this country which develops soundly through long and grim struggles should not be wrapped in flames of war again.

Through our inspection of the Korean Revolution Museum, other revolutionary museums and the Korean Central History Museum, we could well know that Korea is a country with a history of 5,000 years and a time-honoured culture, and this made a profound impression on our minds.

When we recalled the fact that Japan occupied this country for 36 years and made it her colony—though this is a thing of the past—we could not restrain our anger at the imperialist ringleaders who had brought such great sufferings and grief on the Korean people; we were so sorry for them and our hearts were torn.

Japan adopts a hostile policy towards Korea which was oppressed by her for a long time. This is unjust. In this regard we could not but think that we had so far made feeble efforts to support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

While touring many places in Korea, our attention was attracted especially by children. Everywhere we went, we found them polite, merry and cheerful. These children looked very dependable, they will shoulder the brighter future of Korea's socialist construction.

We visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, schools, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, factories and the Pyongyang Metro. In all the places we could notice that policies were adopted consistently for the benefit of the people and that the educational policy of treating children like "kings" and preparing them mentally, morally and physically was carried out.

Indeed, the policy of allotting a huge amount of state budget to education and nursing is applied in every nook and corner of Korea. Active education in art and music is given to children. I think this stems from a policy of training man to live an optimistic life in any adversity.

We clearly realized the superiority of socialist government in the light of the fact that children are becoming delinquent in Japan.

They say children should be looked after with utmost care. Through our visit to the maternity hospital, we could fully understand how dearly the mothers who give birth to them are taken care of. The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is an integrated hospital for women in childbed. It is perfectly equipped with facilities to care for the mothers. Each

patient's room has sanitary facilities and a bathroom. We were told that all the mothers give birth to children at places like this without any worries, that they receive free medical treatment and that those who are on the job get paid 100% while in the hospital.

As the state looks after them in everything from childbirth to the education of their children, Korean women engage themselves in political, economic and social affairs without any cares. Sex equality is factually guaranteed for them.

One of the purposes of our Korea visit was to witness the situation on the Military Demarcation Line. When I actually saw it, I keenly perceived the tragic plight the Korean people are in. I could not repress my indignation at the sight of the MDL which keeps the Korean nation divided and prevents parents, children, brothers and friends from visiting each other. The northern part of the MDL was guarded by Korean People's Army soldiers, whereas, to my surprise, there were Americans in the southern part. I decided to inform the Japanese people of this reality as it was. At Panmunjom we shouted "Down with imperialism!" and "US troops, get out of all countries at once!" We should raise these voices higher and step up the solidarity movement to remove the demarcation line so that the Korean people's cherished desire to establish a unified state on the Korean peninsula will be realized.

A solidarity movement should be waged to shatter the ever-increasing military nexus of Japan, the US and south Korea and guarantee peace. I am sure this will contribute to peace in Japan and Asia and the world at large.

If the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to be achieved, efforts should be made, first of all, to realize free visits between the north and south, bring about national unity and win complete independence. In this respect, I consider, the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung is a realistic solution of the Korean question.

Through my visit to Korea this time, I learned a lot and increased amity with many friends.

I will do what I can to make the "near yet faroff country" really near to us and realize the earliest possible reunification, the burning desire of the Korean nation.

Also, I intend to conduct interchange more briskly with Korean citizens in Japan who are anxious to see one Korea awake or asleep, give more active support to their movement in defence of their rights as Korean citizens.

I would like to add a moving case I experienced during my stay in Korea, though it is a private matter. I was born on the same day as Mr. Taguchi Tetsuo. I clean forgot about it. I sat at the dining table that morning as usual. Men and women employees of the dining room handed us bouquets, saying, "Happy birthday to you". Then we were served special dishes to our surprise. I received birthday greetings for the first time in my life. My heart overflowed with unbounded emotion and gratitude particularly because I was accorded this hospitality in Korea. I shall remember this for a long time to come although I received many impressions while in Korea.

Our Women's Volleyball Team Places First

Our women's volleyball team placed first at the 14th Summer-Season Varna International Women's Volleyball Meet held in Varna, Bulgaria. It defeated the Bulgarian team, European title

holder, 3:0 in the finals. The meet was participated in by teams from our country, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Romania.



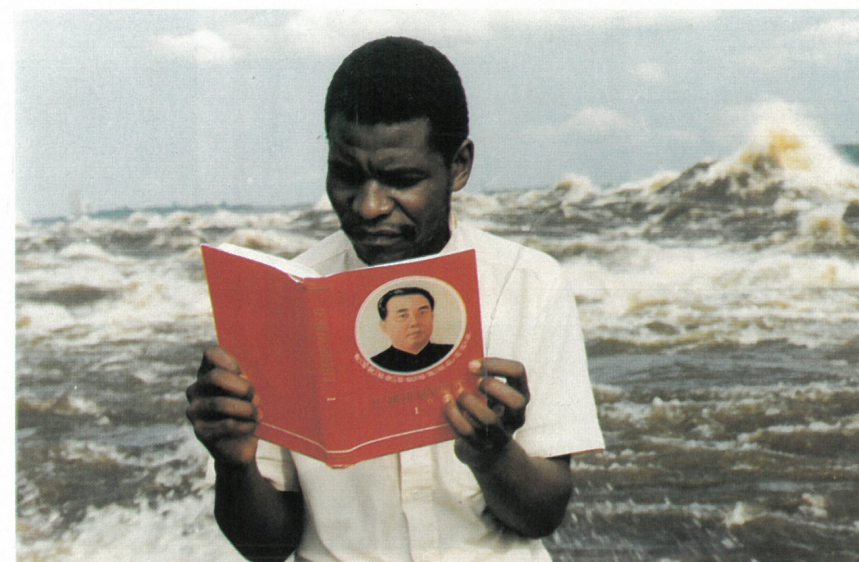
Congolese people look up at pictures of the great leader
President KIM IL SUNG and the dear leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

Book, Photo and Handicraft and Industrial Arts Exhibitions

Held in Various Countries



The exhibition is very successful in Madagascar



On the riverside

They study the great leader's works



Nepalese Prime Minister at the exhibition

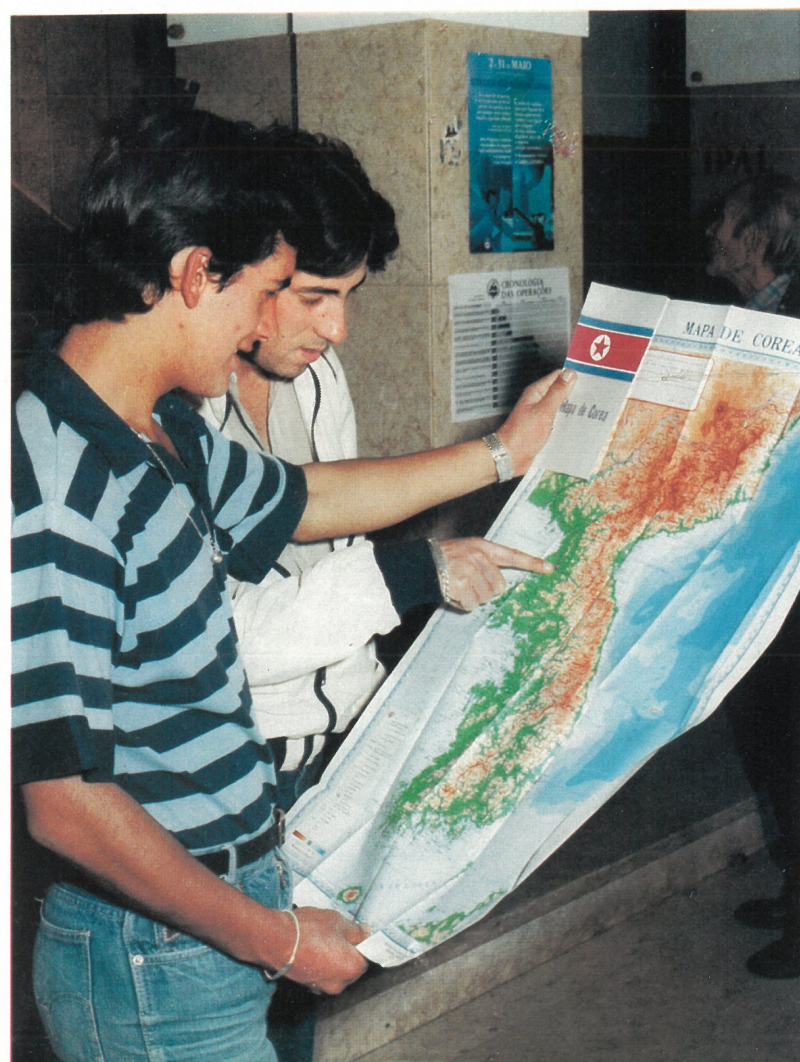




They are quite interested in slidefilms



Outside the exhibition hall, too



Finding the capital city of
Pyongyang on the map

High-quality industrial arts
draw the attention of Pakistani
women



Portuguese prepare a basket of flower with all their hearts on the occasion
of the great leader President KIM IL SUNG's birthday



Attractive Woodworks

Produced at Songdo Industrial Arts Factory



Absorbed in creation



"Lion"



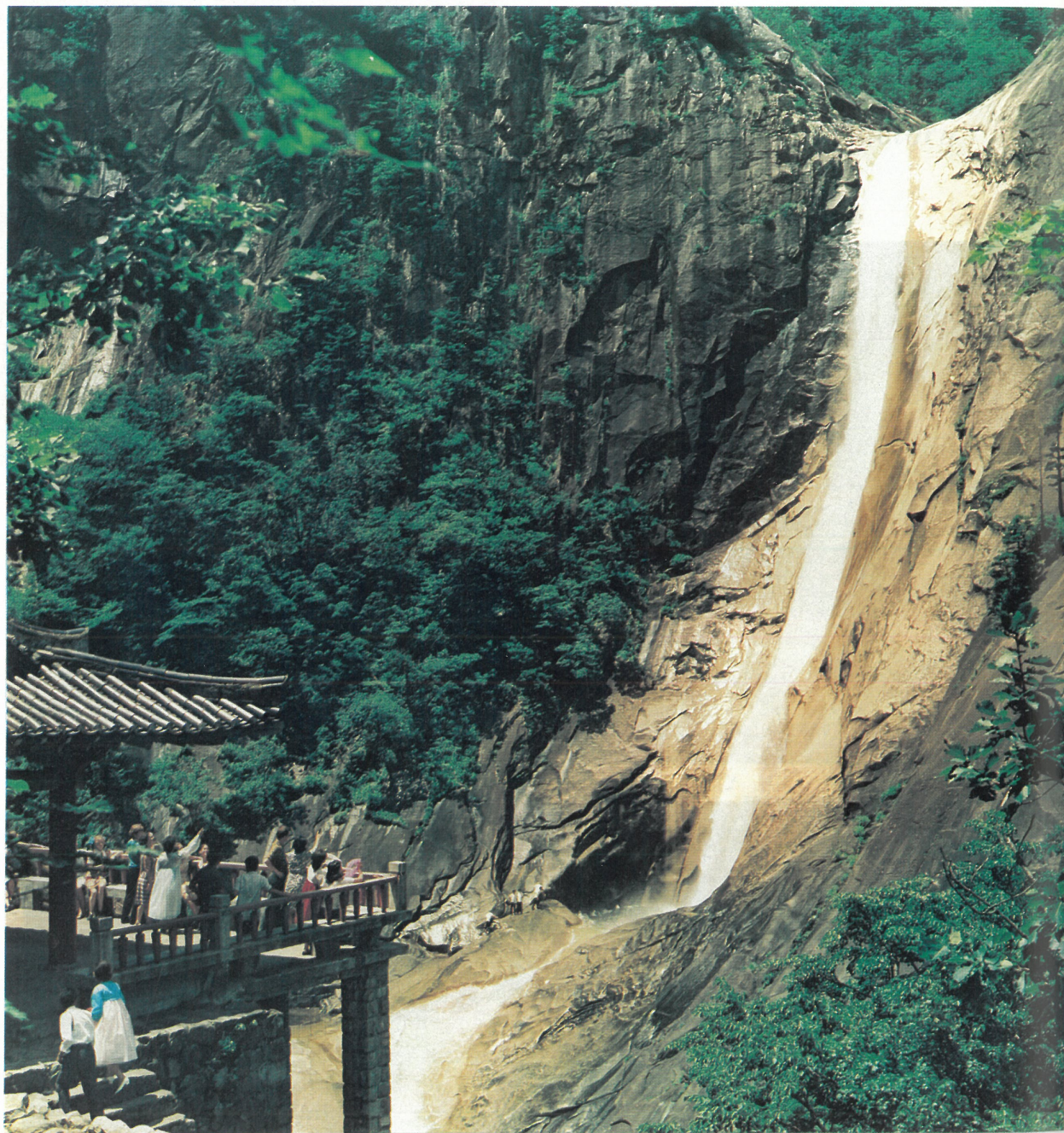
"Bears Sawing Gourds"



"Bear Carrying Fish"

Various woodworks





The Kuryong Falls
of Mt. Kumgang, Superb Scenic Beauty

“Speed of the 80s”

Kim Chaek Iron Works Leads Endeavour to Create “Speed of the 80s”

The fierce flames of a great revolutionary upswing are enveloping the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a giant metallurgical centre situated in the northern part of Korea.

“Let us create the ‘speed of the 80s’ in the spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upswing!” Under this revolutionary slogan advanced by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, early last July the works appealed to workers, technicians and office employees throughout the country to register the “speed of the 80s”; and it is stirring now like a sea hailing the rising sun.

At nights multitudes of torches light up all over this metallurgical base, implanting ardour, stamina and new resolve in the hearts of people.

Labour innovators and performers of great feats emerge one after another out of this turbulent vortex of the times, and every workplace echoes with shouts of victory.

“The output of pig iron jumped to 159 per cent, that of steel to 160 per cent and that of rolled steel to 142 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year....” Flash, flash, flash.... Flashes stream in without letup.

The dependable workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works have vigorously rushed forward all the time with a burning resolve to scale steep mountains at one breath and plough through high and rough waves at one go when called by the Party and the leader.

We shall look back at the glorious road traversed by them since the historic days of the great Chollima upswing which stirred up the times.

How the Grand Chollima March Began

In December 1956, on the eve of the fresh march for the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) in Korea, the great leader President Kim Il Sung convened a plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee. It was a historic plenary meeting which brought about an upswing in socialist construction and initiated the Chollima movement.

The internal and external situation of Korea was very complicated and difficult in 1956, three years after the gunfire ceased in Korea.

Imperialists instigated Zionists to launch a war of aggression against the Arab people in the Middle East, and hatched heinous plots against some socialist countries through their henchmen. Their despicable manoeuvres fizzled out, but imperialists kicked up a frantic “anti-communist” racket.

In step with this, in Korea US imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique more clamorously trumpeted for “march north” and geared up their preparations for war. Meanwhile, the remnants of

the exploiting classes and the anti-Party counter-revolutionaries lost no time in raising their heads.

In this way, the enemies within and without were throwing a big stumbling-block in our way and, what was worse, we had great economic difficulties. We had to tackle everything by our own efforts. We had just begun to do the jobs which required a tremendous amount of money and efforts. But we were hard up for funds and materials, and the people's life was still hard.

Now, some suggested slowing down the tempo of socialist construction to some extent, while others insisted on borrowing money from foreign countries. However, we were not in a position to reduce the speed or borrow money from others for industrialization.

By what means, then, would we cope with the prevailing difficulties and successfully carry out the Five-Year Plan?

This time too, the great leader decided to ride out the difficulties and trials by enlisting the inexhaustible strength of the masses as he had always done. So, he held the December 1956 plenary meeting with a view to rousing the masses to fulfil the Five-Year Plan. In his concluding speech at the meeting, the great leader put forward a policy of effecting a great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction in the teeth of all hardships.

On the morning of December 28, 1956, shortly after the plenary meeting, the respected leader visited the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant.

A large amount of funds, manpower and materials were required to carry out successfully the plan for 1957, the first year of the Five-Year Plan. But all of them were in short supply. Steel was needed very badly.

The great leader sat knee to knee with the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant in a bare room. He trustfully looked round at them and explained to them the internal and international situation in plain words. He said:

"We are hard pressed today. But we must not get disheartened and yield to the grave difficulties lying before our revolutionary struggle and work of construction."

"Our Party trusts the working class, the main force of the revolution, and is pinning its hopes on you."

The great leader earnestly told the workers that we must overcome all hardships and bring about a great upswing in socialist construction, and, to this end, run several times, or scores of times as quickly as others. And he reminded them that the state could not do more work for dearth of steel at present. He said the country would be able to straighten up if they produced 10,000 tons more of steel. And he eagerly appealed to them to turn out 10,000 tons more steel than planned for next year.

The leader's words made the rollermen of the Kangson Steel Plant deeply conscious of their noble responsibility to the times and the revolution.

Under the slogan "Let us dash forward in the saddle of Chollima!", the rollermen bestirred themselves up and admirably carried out the increased production quota of 10,000 tons of steel in three and a half months of 1957, and wrought such a miracle as to turn out 120,000 tons of steel with a 60,000-ton capacity blooming mill. The flames of innovation which flared up in Kangson served as the first torch of the historic grand Chollima march in Korea. The flames swept over the length and breadth of Korea and turned into a raging torrent that shook the whole world.

With Blast Furnace—Only Son

That time the No.1 Blast Furnace of the Kim Chaek Iron Works was the one and only furnace which put out pig iron in Korea. This only son had a productive capacity of no more than 190,000 tons. Meanwhile, it was said that even this amount should hardly be produced as the furnace needed immediate repair. At least 230,000 tons of pig iron was needed to execute the national economic plan for 1957.

The great leader attached high importance to the increased output of pig iron. When he sent leading officials to the Kim Chaek Iron Works, he emphasized that, by hook or by crook, they must get the furnace operated at full capacity without letup and find the ways to produce 230,000 tons of pig iron as

decided by the December Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee.

The great leader pointed out that for this purpose it was essential to do a good job in stimulating the workers ideologically. He proposed to tell them this: We are hard pressed now; we cannot do anything without pig iron; we cannot make steel if we are short of pig iron; if steel is not produced, we cannot build houses and factories and manufacture machines; everything depends on pig iron; let's discuss ways and means of producing a larger quantity of pig iron. The great leader was sure that once they were informed of this, the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works would also be out to put out pig iron.

The officials held a meeting of the employees at the works and called on them to increase the output of pig iron. And they informed the workers of what the great leader had said.

The workers were deeply moved by the profound love and trust of the great leader. He had said such inspiring words to them so that they would be frontrankers in the undertaking for a great upswing and had been kind enough to send them the Party and government officials to discuss the ways for the increased production of pig iron. They declared that there was nothing they could not do to meet the wish of the leader, and made up their mind to produce not 230,000 tons but 250,000 tons of pig iron.

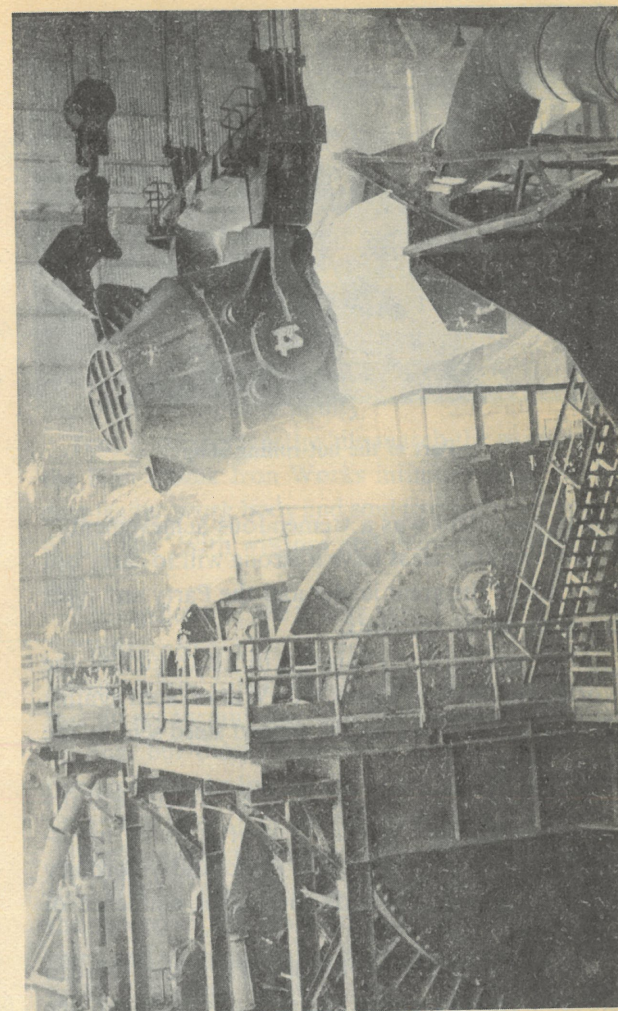
The great leader visited the smelters of the Kim Chaek Iron Works early in May 1957, and greatly encouraged them to make innovations in their work. He said:

"You know how dearly parents love their only son. If he falls ill, they fear lest the family line might break and are quite at a loss what to do. Let us have a try with the same feeling just as they have for the son, and you'll succeed. The Party centre believes in you."

These inspiring words of the respected leader stirred the hearts of the workers. As a consequence 270,000 tons of pig iron could be turned out miraculously by the furnace with which they said it should be hardly possible to produce 190,000 tons.

Indeed, Chollima or the winged horse led the whole country to an unprecedented upswing, galloping with unfurled wings.

"Speed of the 80s"

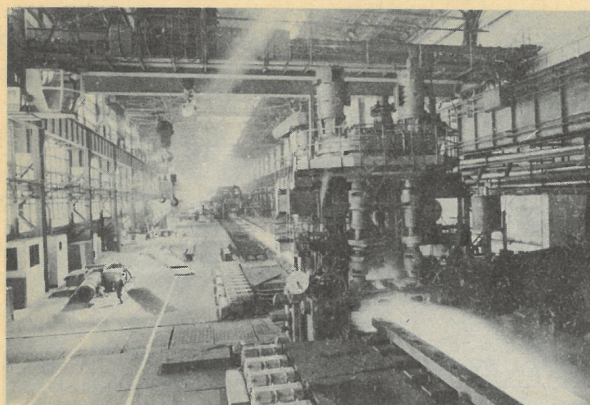


Charging the mixing furnace

Implicit Faith and Indomitable Will

The legend avers that the white-maned steed covers a thousand *ri* at a gallop flying through clouds. The great leader brought this horse into reality out of the legend and leads our people to perform laudable exploits through heroic struggle.

Under the wise leadership of the respected leader our working class endured grim ordeals and overlapping difficulties and won a shining victory in the battle in the first year of the grand Five-Year Plan to lay the cornerstone of socialism. The result was that the industrial output swelled by 44 per cent in a



Part of the hot-rolling shop

single year. This was a tremendous achievement.

Our working class have a strong will to carry out any calls of the great leader and the Party and meet his wish on all accounts.

There are too many episodes to tell about how the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works raced against the 1960s and 1970s, on the winged steed sent by the great leader.

It was early in the 1970s when we successfully accomplished the historic task of socialist industrialization in only ten years or so and vigorously marched onward towards the higher eminence of socialism.

At this moment of history when the Korean industry entered a new stage of development, the great leader mapped out a far-reaching plan to extend the Kim Chaek Iron Works on a large scale. And he shed light on the orientation and ways of the expansion and dynamically led the works to complete this large-scale project in the shortest possible time.

The constructors of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and their helpers rose as one to carry out the instructions of the respected leader. On this occasion too, they dashed in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign and performed proud feats of labour.

The expansion of the works was not an easy job, and was beset with manifold bottlenecks.

US imperialism and the south Korean puppet

clique looked on the achievements of our socialist construction as a thorn in their flesh and viciously attempted to sabotage the extension project. But the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works worked vigorously, firmly determined to build a large furnace with our own efforts, materials and techniques. These workers and helpers boundlessly faithful to the great leader succeeded in erecting the large furnace on their own in less than a year. They kept working to construct a large continuous sintering furnace, No.4 Coke Oven, a hot rolling shop and large converter and completed the colossal project to lay long-distance pipelines of concentrates between Musan and Chongjin.

As a result, the Kim Chaek Iron Works was turned in a very short space of time into a metallurgical complex capable of producing millions of tons of steel and various rolled steels, as well as pig iron. Throughout the whole period of the expansion project, our working class demonstrated once again that they can do anything when they put a firm faith in their own strength and work in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

To Hit Production Target of 7 Million Tons at the "Speed of the 80s"

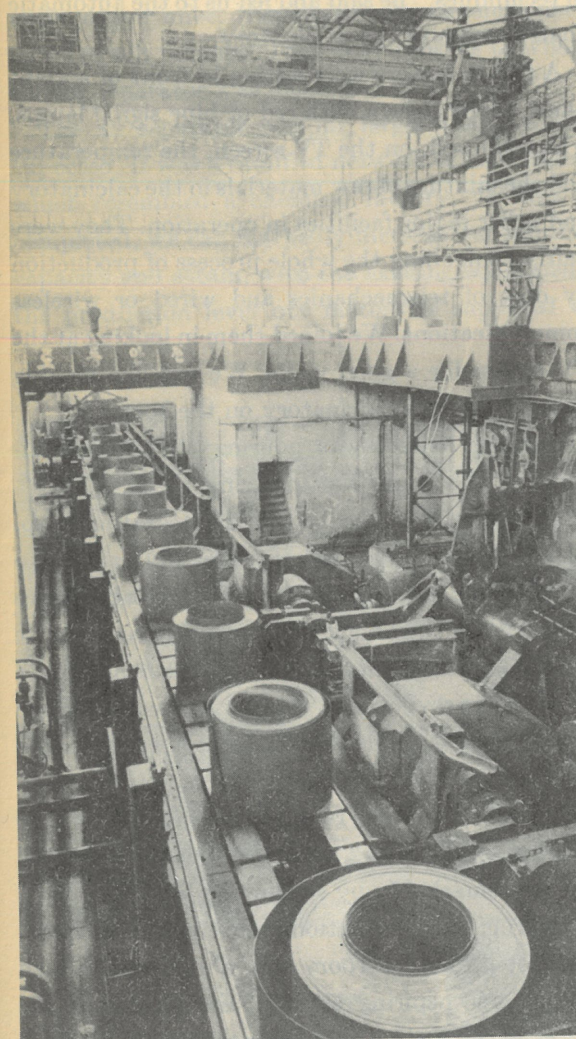
Scarlet molten iron gushes like a cascade out of the smelting shop; high-quality coke is piled up mountain-high in the coking shop; concentrates stream endlessly out of the continuous sintering shop; and sheet steel flows out of the rolling shop like a river. Every shop of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the iron production centre, is seething with a fresh upswing.

The flames of the creation of the "speed of the 80s", which symbolizes the stamina of Korea, could be enkindled at the Kim Chaek Iron Works entirely under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Jong Il, the dear leader of our Party and people.

In his policy speech at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

and the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held last April, the great leader President Kim Il Sung unfolded a splendid plan to expand the Kim Chaek Iron Works into a giant metallurgical centre with a production capacity of seven million tons. What a challenging target it is!

Our dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il brings into flower the grand plan of the great leader. He implicitly trusts the heroic workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works. He ensured that they led the effort to create the "speed of the 80s" with the same spirit as they displayed in the days of the great



Good-quality steel plates are produced

"Speed of the 80s"

Chollima upswing, and shed full light on the way ahead of them.

The "speed of the 80s" is several times or tens of times as high as the speed registered in the period of the great Chollima upswing. Entering the 1980s, the dear leader, while taking care of the whole work of revolution and construction, organized in person the construction of the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, Changgwang Street and many other monumental structures, and dynamically guided these projects through audacious arrangements and with exceptional executive ability.

Today, on this worthwhile march the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works infinitely loyal to the dear leader, work body and soul to create the "speed of the 80s" with wisdom and prowess fostered by him.

The smelters of the works say:

"We turned out 270,000 tons of molten iron with a furnace whose rated capacity was 190,000 tons. We had no set formula for this. Our hearts could stop beating, but those of furnaces mustn't. When the furnaces breathe lustily, the works boils. And when the works boils, the whole country follows suit."

The loyal hearts of the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, who initiated the movement to register the "speed of the 80s", are leaping with the same spirit and stamina as they showed in the days of the great Chollima upswing when everything was created out of nothing.

The workers of the works are conscious of their honourable duty to the times and the revolution. At present their way of thinking and work attitude have changed. They make every moment of their life most worthwhile.

It is in the 1980s that the grand ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction are to be attained.

The Kim Chaek Iron Works forcefully leads the march to create the "speed of the 80s", which will be chronicled as a period of great change in the history of our socialist construction. Amidst this grand march the whole country is bubbling in the most exalted revolutionary atmosphere.

Kwon Sang Min

Cement Producers

—A Visit to the Haeju Cement Factory—

Not long ago we visited the Haeju Cement Factory, one of our dependable building-materials industry centres.

Before entering the factory compound, we halted to look over the imposing calcinatory whose chimneys were all puffing white clouds of smoke into the sky. It was thrilling to see calcinatory and disintegrators vigorously revolving to spew cement without letup. The seething scene reflected the mettle of the workers of the factory dynamically advancing forward to create the "speed of the 80s".

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"To reach the target of cement production, the production processes at existing cement factories should be changed on the basis of our new method of calcination to rapidly increase the output of cement."

Workers of this factory had already acquitted themselves well of their work and resumed the onward march for the preschedule fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s. Out of their fiery loyalty to the Party and the leader, they were making innovations; for instance, they had increased the output of cement 1.5 times as against the average monthly record in the first half of this year.

Hearing such a story from a factory official, we stopped before the calcinatory, the heart of the cement production centre. "Recently our calciners have sharply increased the output of clinker by

adopting a new calcinating method and innovating in techniques," he said and led us to the automatic control room of the calcinatory.

A few operators were sitting in front of a giant panel board strewn with red or blue signal lamps, which showed, on the TV screen, the temperature and the mixture of raw materials in the calcinatory and other major facilities in operation. They were deftly controlling the whole process of production by dint of telemechanics and wired or wireless communications. We joined them in looking at the TV screen for a good while. We felt like looking directly into the calcinatory on the spot.

Burning clinker was pouring out of the calcinatory. The sight was inspiring.

Then we went over to the disintegrating shop. Disintegrators were turning steadily, ready to bring about another upswing. The workers here were putting their backs into a drive to renew their records and create new standards under the banner of the three revolutions. Flash news came in one after another. While a disintegrator increased its per-hour productivity 1.5 times as against the end of last year, another reduced the moisture of the raw materials by 0.2 per cent and increased the output remarkably by consuming less coal.

Hearing the explanation, we were ushered into a rest room. In the room was a billboard which carried an inspiring slogan "Let us create the 'speed of the 80s' with the same spirit as in the days of the Chollima upswing!" Below the slogan were

many flash news of the technical innovation shock brigaders of the factory who had achieved good results by working boldly in a big way.

We were glad to sit together with some technical innovation shock brigaders and chat with them. We learned from them that it was not an easy job to make an air separator for the cement disintegrator. They said that in hearty response to the call of the Party, the workers and technicians had made another innovation in laying pipelines for the charging and discharging of raw materials and for their conveyance, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Then they took us to where the air separator was located.

The air separator was far larger than we had expected. It was a ramified network of huge pipes, which resembled a chemical factory. "If this is completed, we can markedly increase our refining capacity and attain, with the existing equipment, the production level our factory is supposed to

attain at the end of the 1980s," they said. Their faces betrayed a firm resolve to hit the challenging target at a breath. It was because of these sturdy and high-spirited workers that each storing tank was full of cement and cement was mountain-high at the chute.

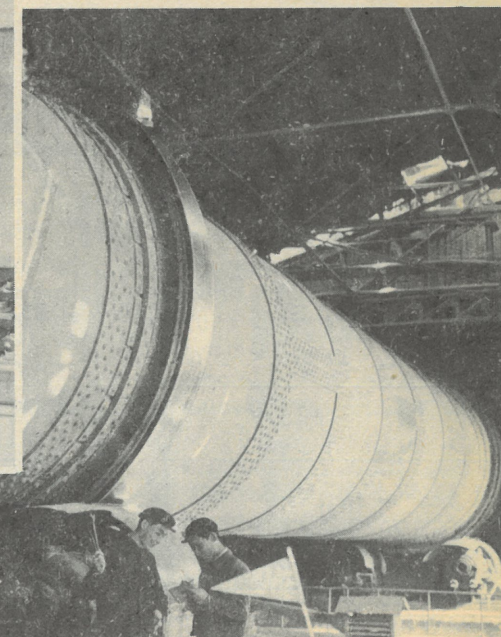
We saw the packing shop, the last process of cement production. The shop manager told us how they had made an innovation by operating packing machines 1.5 times faster than in the first half of this year. After being packed, choice cement flowed on the belt conveyer ceaselessly to the wharf of the Haeju port.

We were quite impressed by the very dependable workers of this factory who were redoubling their efforts to create the "speed of the 80s" to meet the Party's call for attaining the production goal of 20 million tons of cement, one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

Chon Jong Gi



Work is automated



Three Times and More —Our Goal

"Let's create the 'speed of the 80s' with the same spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upsurge!"

Under this revolutionary slogan put forward by the Party unprecedented innovations and leap forward are now taking place in all areas of socialist construction.

We workers in the food industry take a proud place in the ranks of this grand march.

In hearty response to the appeal of the workers at the Kim Chaek Iron Works to create the "speed of the 80s" we workers of the Songdowon Food Factory in Wonsan boosted the output of soft drinks to 150 per cent, wine to 145 per cent and processed meat, fruits and vegetables to 160 per cent as compared with the average monthly production results of the first half of

the year.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"To raise the people's living standard steadily is an invariable policy of our Party and one of the basic tasks of socialist economic construction put forward by the Party at its Sixth Congress".

The great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il always give primary importance to the promotion of the people's welfare in shaping policies and spare nothing for it.

Their warm love and solicitude inspire us to proud feats in the worthy struggle to bring about a fresh big upsurge.

We, who have started a new march to create the "speed of the

80s" so as to make the 1980s a decade of great changes in our history of socialist construction, recollect with deep emotion the 1950s and 1960s of glory and victory which brilliantly adorned our age with the Chollima movement.

When we took the shovel of reconstruction in war ruins in which everything had been so badly destroyed that not a single piece of brick was found unbroken, and when the great Chollima upsurge took place in socialist construction, quite a few difficulties and ordeals lay in our way.

But we workers did not shrink back even a step before difficulties and obstacles but broke them through.

What was the source of this great strength?

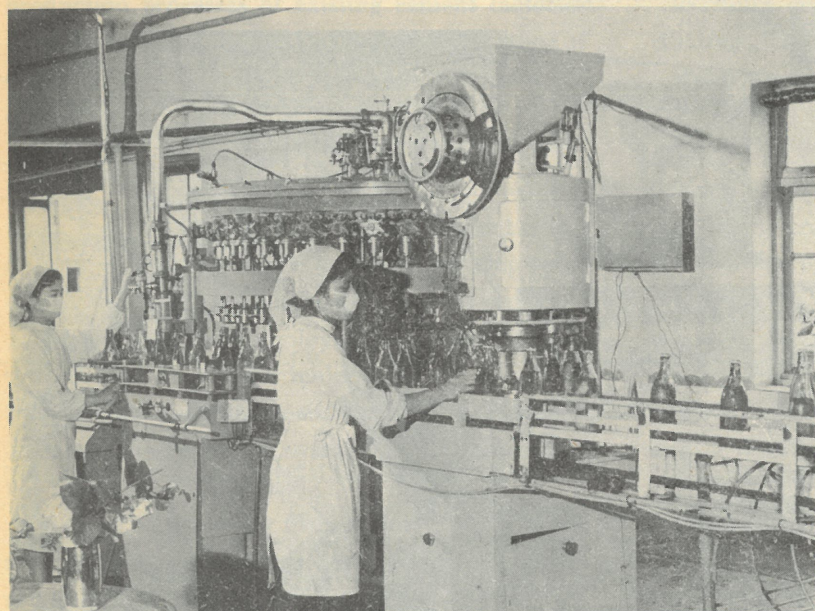
It was the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance implanted by the respected leader deeply in the hearts of us workers, which roused the whole Party and the entire people to a great Chollima upsurge.

In the flames of the world-amazing grand Chollima onward movement the looks of our factory and people changed beyond recognition.

Our factory, which was small and started its operation with a few tanks and cooking pots at its inception, has advanced at the speed of Chollima without knowing stagnation and standstill.

In 1980, as against 1960, the production capacity of our factory increased 6 times and the assortment of its products 11 times.

Today our factory has turned into a comprehensive centre turning out various soft drinks and scores of



Part of the Songdowon Food Factory in Wonsan

Chongsan-ri Pulsates to Create "Speed of the 80s"

Bumper crops revisited our socialist cooperative farms this year. They reaped unusually copious harvests thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. The farms are now seething with all-out efforts of agricultural working people to register the "speed of the 80s" in the spirit shown in the days of the great Chollima upswing. The glorious land of Chongsan-ri takes the lead in this worthwhile undertaking.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today we are confronted with the honourable task of producing more cereals and completely solving the food problem."

At a meeting held early last August the employees of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm made up their mind to overfulfil this year's plan of agricultural production by 21.5 per cent in cereals, 7 per cent in fruits, 17 per cent in vegetables, 26 per cent in meat and 25 per cent in cocoon. They called upon their colleagues throughout the country to

work hard to create the "speed of the 80s" and attain the production goal of 15 million tons of food grains.

The Chongsan-ri folks have vigorously worked all the time with the revolutionary spirit of absolutizing and unconditionally carrying out any calls of the Party and the leader.

The day the Party appealed to them to register the "speed of the 80s", veteran Party members and the youth gathered at a field of Chongsan-ri. Among them was a farmer named Li Do Song. He had worked as Party cell chairman here at this village in the 1950s when the great Chollima upswing was effected. He was a lusty youth in his thirties then, but, now his hair was turning grey. However, he was still brimming over with vigour and ardour, and wanted to head the proud march to create the "speed of the 80s".

"Take a look at the paddyfields over there." Li Do Song said in a calm tone of voice. "We had not a machine worth mentioning in those days of the great Chollima upswing. But, in response to the

kinds of high-quality wines and processing meat, fish, fruits and vegetables.

It satisfies the increasing needs of the population in Wonsan, a beautiful modern port city on the East Sea of Korea, and high-quality wines including "Paekhwae Wine" which won a gold medal at the international fair and canned vegetables are widely known in foreign markets.

Through the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the production processes of the factory were comprehensively mechanized or automated, the technical and cultural standards of our work-

ers rose considerably and their spiritual and moral qualities changed radically.

Last year our factory won the three-revolution red flag.

The "speed of the 80s" proposed by the Party asks us to advance at a speed several times faster than in the period of the great Chollima upsurge.

But there is no fortress which we cannot conquer.

Now we are provided with much more favourable conditions than during the great Chollima upsurge.

Our production potentials already created are tremendous and sky-high are the spirits of our workers

who are determined to be faithful to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il to the end.

We will display peerless heroism in the creation of the "speed of the 80s" and fulfil one year ahead of schedule the Second Seven-Year Plan which is to be finished in 1984 and more than treble our food output by the end of the 1980s.

We will continue to make the three revolutions vigorously and win the three-revolution red flag again within a few years.

Chong Dae Hwan
Chief Engineer
Songdowon Food Factory
in Wonsan

earnest appeal of the great leader we built bonfires on the wind-swept fields and levelled them by breaking frozen causeways with hammers and crowbars. We rezoned and widened the patches of land, so that abundant crops grow and machines work there today. Let all of us live with the same spirit and stamina as we displayed in the period of the great Chollima upswing...."

These veteran Party members, though old, were determined to faithfully carry out the Party's calls throughout their life. What they said strongly played upon the heartstrings of young people. At this moment of history they were already aware what they should do to effect a fresh upswing.

At present the hearts of the Chongsan-ri people are leaping with a fervent resolve to lead the battle to create the "speed of the 80s" in compliance with the Party's call.

Through his historic firsthand guidance to Chongsan-ri in February 1960, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung initiated the great Chongsan-ri spirit and method. And here in Chongsan-ri he threw full light on important problems arising in the building of socialist farm villages.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il admirably translates into reality the great leader's far-reaching plans for the construction of socialist farm villages. He says that when spring comes to Chongsan-ri the whole country greets spring and that when Chongsan-ri gathers rich harvests the whole country is visited by bumper crops. He has guided Chongsan-ri to be exemplary in all aspects of work and life. He dynamically led the Chongsan Cooperative Farm to initiate the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in the field of agriculture and bring about incessant upswings in farming through vigorous promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Under the loving care of the great leader and the Party the Chongsan-ri folks have always set an example to the whole country in the building of a socialist farm village and agricultural production. They have bold and clear-cut objectives to attain. They are resolved to more thoroughly apply the



Juche farming method devised by the great leader, so as to increase the per-hectare production of rice to 123.8 per cent and that of maize to 135.2 per cent in the 1980s as against this year. They bear in mind the great leader's teachings and the Party's instructions and work all the time with loyal devotion to the revolution. They are in the forefront of the movement to create the "speed of the 80s" and rousing agricultural working people across the country to perform greater exploits.

The Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon City planned to produce 1.5 tons more of rice and over 3 tons more of maize per hectare in 1983 than last year. The Wonhwa Cooperative Farm in Pyongwon County aims to yield on an average 9 tons of rice and 10 tons of maize per hectare in the near future. The Changsan Cooperative Farm in Ryongchon County is going to boost the per-hectare output of rice up to 12 tons in the 1980s.

All cooperative farms across the nation, from the remote villages around Mt. Paekdu down to the Yonbaek plain along the Military Demarcation Line, decided to augment grain production over 1.2 to 1.5 times through the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s". On the other hand, all agricultural enterprises such as fertilizer and farm-machine factories have set higher goals and are raising the fierce flames of creation of the "speed of the 80s".

Through this new grand march another great upswing will be brought about in the building of socialist farm villages and agricultural production.

O Gun Ho

Useful Meeting to Exchange Experiences

The Study Tour and Asian Regional Consultation on the Achievement of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in its capital Pyongyang from September 1 to 10 at the initiative of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

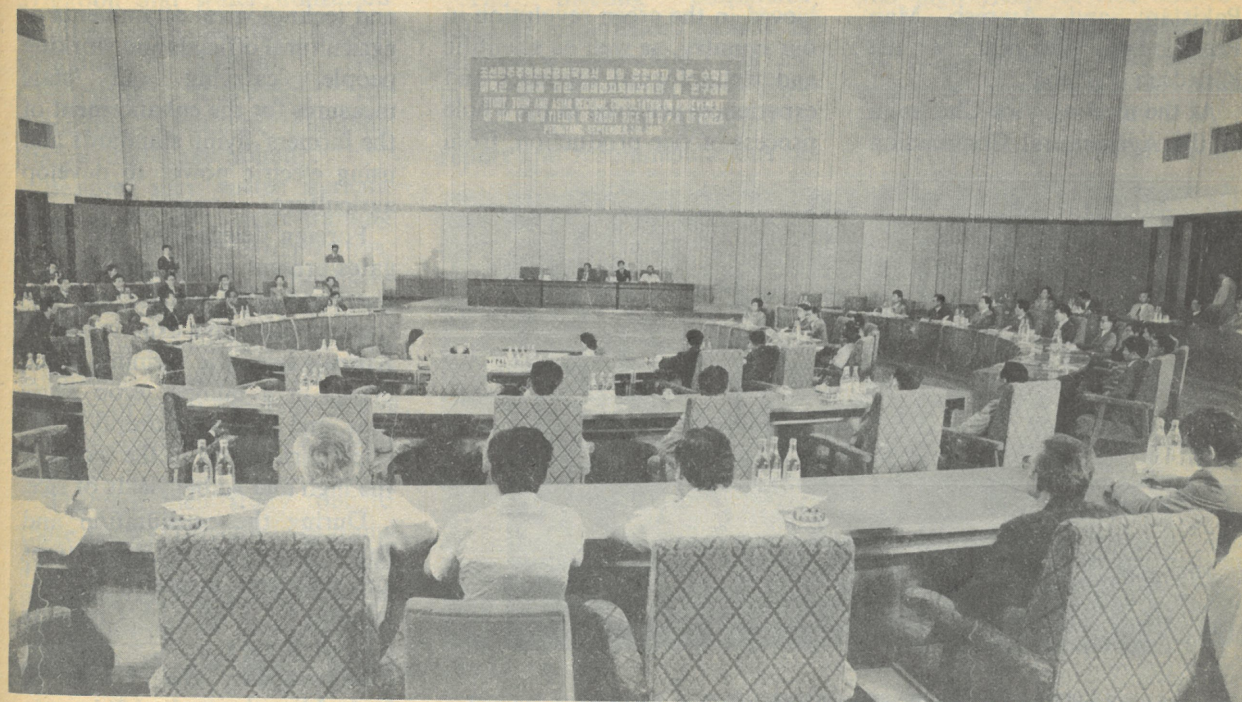
"If the developing countries turn their favourable conditions and possibilities to good account and effect active mutual exchange and close cooperation, they will be able to increase agricultural production quickly."

At the study tour and consul-

tation, the successes and experiences in agricultural production, particularly in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice by admirably applying the Juche method of farming in the DPRK under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung were studied, and the successes and experiences gained by Asian countries in this field were exchanged.

Present at the consultation were the delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Lu Liangshu, President of the Agricultural Academy of China; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U

Tin Hlaing, Director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; delegate of the Republic of India V. B. Ghai, Director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, Deputy Director General of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture; the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Muhamad Afzal Malik, Director General of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan; the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa,



The venue for the consultation

Researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; and delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haque, Researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

The consultation was attended by the delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Chairman Li Hak Chol of the Agricultural Commission.

Comrade Kim Chang Ju, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the DPRK, made a congratulatory speech at the opening session of the meeting.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by Lu Liangshu, head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China; Muhamad Afzal Malik, head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; and Amresh Man Pradhanang, delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal.

At the meeting Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission

Li Hak Chol, head of the DRPK delegation, was elected chairman; Director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture V. B. Ghai, delegate of the Republic of India, vice-chairman; and Abdul Majid Chaudhry, member of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, rapporteur general.

The agenda items adopted at the consultation included general studies of the stable high yields of paddy rice in Korea, Korea's experiences in this and other agricultural domains, presentation of experiences by delegations and delegates of other countries, and study tour.

Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Li Hak Chol, head of the DPRK delegation, made a keynote address on "General Studies of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in Korea". He amplified the successes achieved in the green revolution in our country, as well as scientific and technological successes and experiences achieved in the whole process of rice production, from

the overall introduction of early-ripening, high-yielding strains of rice to harvesting and threshing.

The consultation, as the next item of the agenda, presented the experiences in gaining stable and high yields of rice in Korea. Here, the successes and experiences in irrigation, soil management, mechanization and application of chemicals in agriculture were introduced.

At the consultation, Korean experts of agricultural science presented successes and experiences in the cultivation of rice and production of seed, crop physiology and its utilization and the harvesting of rice and its after-treatment.

At the meeting foreign delegates presented the experiences gained in their countries.

In addition, the consultation introduced Korea's successes and experiences in running cooperative farms, elevating the scientific and technological attainments of agricultural officials and working people, carrying out state measures for the enhancement of the farmers' living standards and using electric power to develop agriculture.

Foreign delegations and delegates present at the consultation expressed great satisfaction with the successes and experiences in Korea's scientific farming which brings in a bumper crop every year, and they were deeply interested particularly in the secret of the high and stable yields of rice.

During the consultation and study tour, foreign delegations and delegates inspected the exhibition of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, Mangyongdae, the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph,



Foreign delegations and delegates look round the Sariwon Fruit Farm

the International Friendship Exhibition, the National Economy Institute, the Pyongyang Metro, the Mirim Lock Gate, the Mangyongdae Fun Fair and other places. They also looked round a number of irrigation and water utilization facilities such as the Kiyang Irrigation System, the Chonryong Reservoir, the Kumchon Drainage Pumping Station and Lake Sohung.

Besides, they visited agricultural enterprises, cadre-training and agricultural research centres, which include the Chongsan, Migok, Wonhwa and June 3 Cooperative Farms and the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Chongsan Farm Machine School and the Academy of Agricultural Science.

Through their study tour to these places, foreign delegations and delegates studied the successes and experiences achieved in agriculture under the intelligent guidance of the great leader

President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. And they closely acquainted themselves with a number of scientific, technological and practical matters related to stable and high yields of rice.

The meeting considered valuable experiences gained in different spheres while it was held in Korea, and wound up its work successfully after adopting a report and recommendations on

the consultation and study tour.

Getting stable and high yields of rice is highly important for the solution of the food problem which is a serious international matter now.

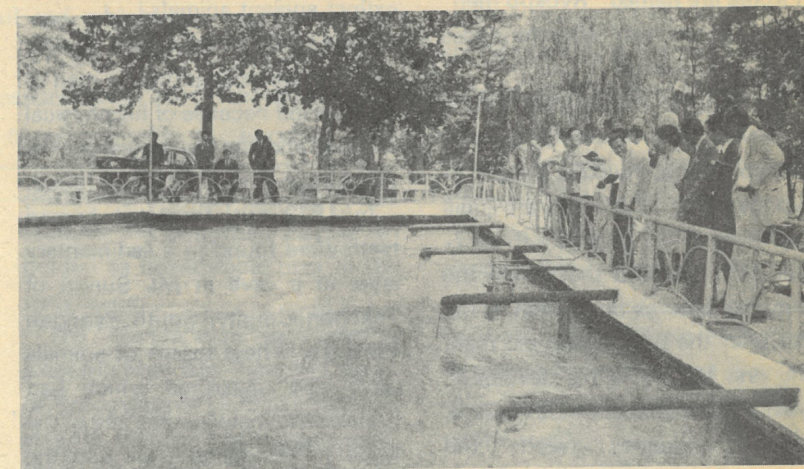
Rice is the main grain crop traditionally cultivated in Asian countries, which predominates their agricultural production. Particularly in Southeast Asia, the overwhelming majority of the population or 1,200,000,000 people take rice as their staple food. Asia is the world's centre of rice cultivation, and the area holds 82 per cent of the world's area sown to rice.

Held at a time when the worldwide demands for food are increasing and primary attention paid to the efforts for the increased production of food, the consultation and study tour are of tremendous significance in augmenting agricultural production through the achievement of stable and high yields of rice and in promoting friendly and cooperative relations among the Asian countries represented at the occasion.

Kwon Il Bok



Foreign delegations and delegates inspect the June 3 Cooperative Farm



Foreign delegations and delegates see the Kiyang Irrigation System

Fossil Men Discovered in Korea

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Ours are resourceful people with a long history and brilliant cultural traditions."

The Komunmoru remains found in Korea are of the Lower Paleolithic Age 400,000 to 600,000 years ago. After their discovery human fossils came out at some places in our country, fossils of the offspring of those who had left the remains behind.

These remains were left by apemen. They were the first men who had just evolved out of the animal kingdom. They followed the inevitable course of human evolution and left the remains of the Middle Paleolithic Age before they evolved to the next stage—paleoanthropic men.

Paleoanthropic men discovered in Korea are named "Ryokpo men" and "Tokchon men" after the places of their excavation.

The Ryokpo man's fossils were unearthed in a limestone cave in Taehyon-dong, Ryokpo District of Pyongyang in 1977. They are small fragments of the skull of a 6- or 7-year old child. But they retain the primitive features often seen in the fossils of the paleoanthropic man. The first feature is his developed brow. And his glabella index is 22.6, which coincides with the paleoanthropic man's (18.0-22.8). Other primitive features found in the

Ryokpo man are his receding forehead, the broad bridge of his nose and the flat sincipital bone. The width of the bridge of his nose is usually 22 mm or so, which is almost the same as that of a paleoanthropic man of the same age and incomparably wider than that of a modern man of the same age. The curve index of the Ryokpo man's sincipital bone, an indirect indicator of the cerebral level, is 93.2, which is similar to the average size of the paleoanthropic man.

Along with fossilized human bones, the animal bones of the early period of the Middle Pleistocene Age were also unearthed at the remains. They are bones of *Megaloceros flabellatus*, *Dicerorhinus kirchbergensis*, cave lion, cave hyena, primitive ox, etc., which account for 50 per cent of extinct ancient animals.

Hence, the Ryokpo man is supposed to be paleoanthropic man of early period because of his physical features and the geological age of the stratum in which he was found.

In 1973 two fossilized human teeth were found in a sedimentary layer in a cave in Mt. Sungri of Tokchon County, South Pyongan Province, where fossils of animals were also unearthed which had gone extinct between the end of the Middle Pleistocene Age and the beginning of the Upper Pleistocene Age.

The Ryokpo and Tokchon men not only have primitive features unique to the paleoanthropic man, but also have some features akin to contemporary men in quite a few aspects. For instance, the upper part of the Ryokpo man's temporal bone is quite roundish and his sincipital bone is well developed. These features seen in the sincipital and temporal bones are suggestive of the well developed temporal lobe of the cerebral cortex. The Ryokpo man is advanced also in regard to the brow and the thickness of the skull. His brow almost resembles paleoanthropic man's, but is considerably thin in the front. The bulging part of his sincipital bone is thinner than the bregma region. Such advanced features are also seen in the teeth of the Tokchon man. For example, the pulp of his tooth is not big and the dental coefficient of the lower first molar is small.

The "Sungrisan man" whose fossil was found in 1972 is the neanthropic man first known in Korea. Unearthed is a fossilized lower-jaw bone of a man of about 34.

In constitution, the neanthropic man resembles the contemporary man, but in the early stage of his development he retained primitive features of ape-man or paleoanthropic man. Although he had a bulging chin, it was not suf-



Nature of Korea

Mayang White Weasel

In the past white weasels lived only in the high mountains of our northern region, including Mt. Paekdu. But it has been ascertained that of late their habitats are extending also to Mts. Mayang, Myohyang and Kumgang and some mountains in the Kaesong area.

They are thriving particularly in a vast area in Mt. Mayang in Musan County, Chongjin City. Those in this mountain are called Mayang white weasels after the place and protected as a natural monument.

The white weasel is by far smaller than other members of its family and the smallest of all carnivorous animals.

A characteristic feature of this animal is that it changes the colour of its coat with the seasons. Its fur is almost maroon in body and white in abdomen, the inner parts of the fore and hind legs, the ends of ears and tail in summer. In winter its whole coat turns white except for the tail end which is maroon.

The body of the white weasel measures from 13 to 26 cm, and the tail from 2 to 3.5 cm.

ficiently developed, and the size and thickness of his lower jaw were almost same with those of ape-man or paleoanthropic man. And his jaw aperture is very low, the position of which is an important taxonomical criterion.

The Sungrisan man's lower jaw-bone shows features resembling those of paleoanthropic man in view of its width, height and the

position of the aperture. For these features the Sungrisan man is regarded as neanthropic man in the early stage.

The "Mandal man" excavated at a cave in Mandalli, Sungho District of Pyongyang in 1979 to 1980 was also the fossil of neanthropic man. Many excavations there lead us to infer that he was a neanthropic man who lived at the close of the Upper

This creature lives in a bush, a stack of logs, a hollow underneath a tree and often avails itself of holes dug by other small animals such as rats. It sometimes comes into a dwelling house or a potato cellar in a mountain area in quest of rats.

It has developed faculties of sensation and is nimble in action and keeps prowling about day and night. 70-80 per cent of its prey are rats. It also preys on frogs, small birds and insects.

It has a slender body favourable to move alertly in a narrow burrow or opening, and it catches seven or eight rats a day and even ten or more occasionally. Its rat hunting continues in winters too, in or around holes under trees or snow. While hunting for a prey in winter, it sometimes stands still in the snow. A small bird mistakes it for a stake and alights on it only to become its prey.

Usually the female gives birth to 4 to 7 young between April and May and, in some cases, as many as 9.

The white weasel is actively protected in our country because it demolishes a great deal of rats harmful to forests and crops.

Paleolithic Age.

Thus, human fossils found recently show, together with our paleolithic remains and relics, that ours is a country of long history, one of the cradles of mankind in which they rose and made evolutions continuously.

Associate Dr. Chang U Jin
Archaeological Research Institute
Academy of Social Sciences

We Denounce US Imperialism

US Imperialism, Author of Korea's Division

Military Demarcation Line

Korea is called the silk-embroidered land of 3,000 *ri*. The mountain ranges stretch from Mt. Paekdu at the northern tip to Mt. Halla on Cheju Island at the southern end. The Korean people have lived on one territory harmoniously like a family as a homogeneous nation for thousands of years. The Military Demarcation Line runs across the waist of Korea, the land of morning calm. There stand more than 1,290 Demarcation Line markers, each of which is one metre long and 50 centimetres wide, supporting barbed wire entanglements for the distance of 240 kilometres from Mal Island in the West Sea of Korea to the sandy beach at the Kangjong village on the East Sea. These markers cut Korea in two.

The Military Demarcation Line in Korea is not a border line. But it is more rigorous than a national boundary. In the south of it are erected three or four-fold obstacles including the concrete wall.

This Military Demarcation Line tied up all busy traffic of many roads, including three highroads and a few railways, linking the north and south and even divided a village or a courtyard in two.

Who cut our country with a history of 5,000 years and brought the tragedy of national division to this land which boiled with the joy of liberation?

They are the US imperialist aggressors occupying a half of our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive policy constitute the chief obstacle to our country's independent, peaceful reunification and the main factor endangering peace in Korea."

The US imperialists, on landing at the Inchon port in south Korea on September 8, 1945, less than one month after Korea's liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, bisected Korea along the 38th parallel of north latitude and enforced brutal military rule over south Korea.

At the time the home and world public unanimously demanded the withdrawal of the US armed forces from south Korea. But the cunning US imperialists, instead of quitting south Korea, rigged up a separate puppet government, subjecting the people to bloody suppression. Thus, Korea's temporary division began to freeze. The US imperialists ignited a war of aggression in Korea on June 25, 1950 with a wild ambition of extending their colonial rule over south Korea to north Korea.

They could not bring to their knees our people who rose in the just war but knelt down before them and signed the Armistice Agreement where they had started the war.

Thus the Military Demarcation Line, which is not a national boundary, was brought into being by the US imperialist aggressors. This line has imposed immeasurable suffer-

ings upon our people.

Because of this line parents and sons, brothers and sisters and husbands and wives still remain torn apart though generations have changed; lack in traffic and exchange between north and south has greatly hindered the uniform development of the country. Now, the Korean people face the increasing danger of tragic permanent territorial and national division.

Particularly unfathomable are the pains the south Korean people suffer from the country's division and the conversion of south Korea into a colony of US imperialism.

That is why this Military Demarcation Line has now become a symbol which scathingly indicts US imperialism as an aggressor, as the author of Korea's division.

Criminal Who Hinders Reunification

Paragraph 60, Article 4 of the Korean Armistice Agreement provides for holding a political conference of a higher level of both sides to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc.

But, from the first, the US imperialists did not want the withdrawal of their armed forces and Korea's reunification. They concluded the "Mutual Defence Pact" with the puppets less than 15 days following the ceasefire with a view to occupying south Korea per-

manently. Later, they brought into south Korea a large number of troops in spite of the protest and denunciation of the world's people.

As a result, today south Korea has turned into a large military camp with over 40,000 US troops and the puppet army more than 700,000 strong, into a "nuclear powder magazine" of US imperialism full of lethal weapons including about 1,000 nuclear weapons. There are over 135,000 US troops equipped with latest death-dealing weapons stationed in the Asian-Pacific area such as Japan proper, Okinawa, Guam, Midway Islands, Hawaii, etc.

While working frantically for the permanent occupation of south Korea and the provocation of a new war, the US imperialists have instigated the puppets to oppose re-

unification systematically.

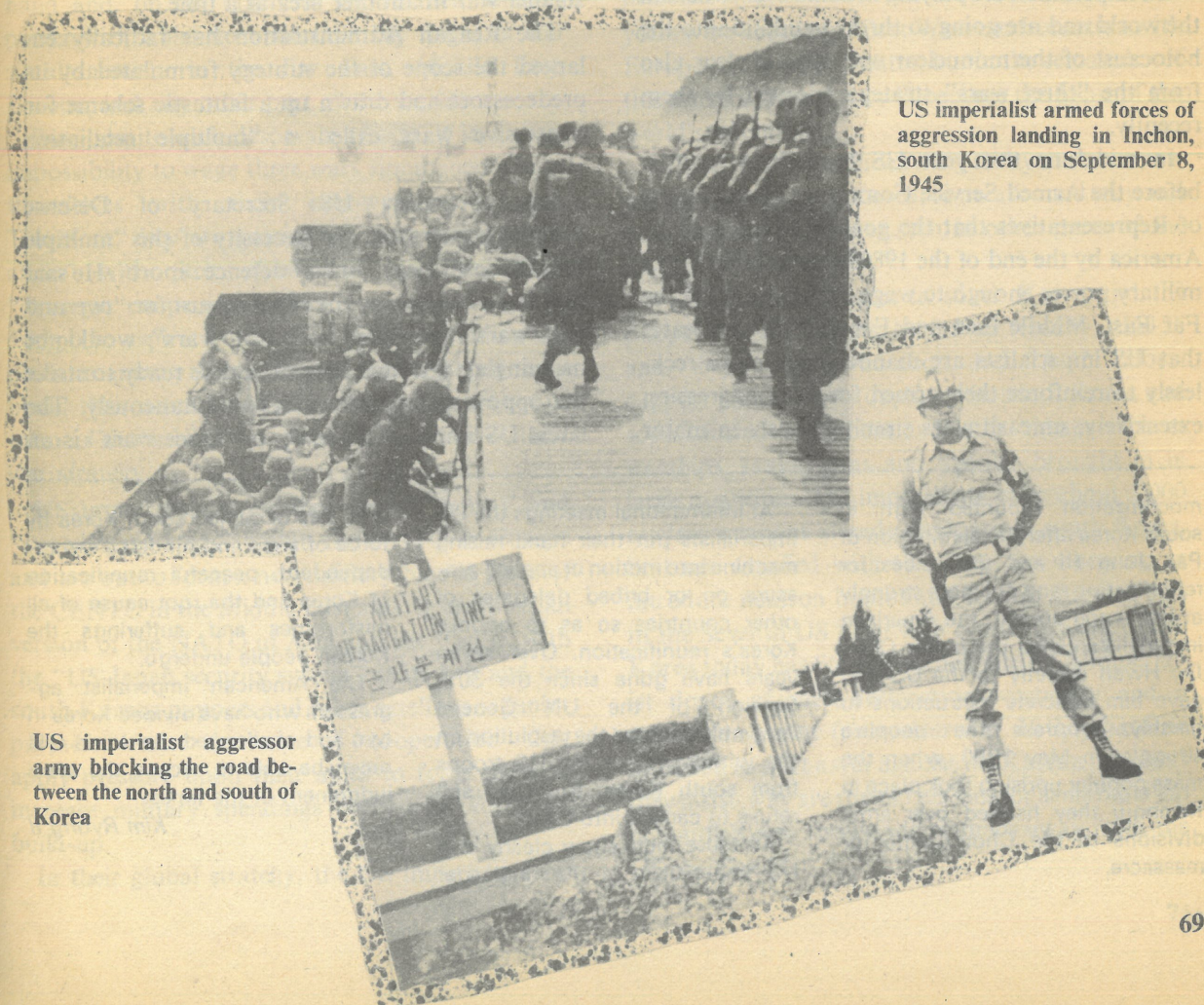
In April 1960, the south Korean students and people overthrew the puppet government of Syngman Rhee, the well-thumbed stooge of US imperialism, and rose in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country under the slogan "Let's go north. Come south. Let us meet at Panmunjom!" Then, the American imperialists made Pak Jung Hi the traitor stage a military coup and established a colonial-military fascist dictatorship. And they backed it up by force for 18 years so as to stamp out the reunification movement in south Korea and turn it into a living hell where fascism is rampant and human rights are trampled underfoot.

The desire of the patriotic Korean people of the north and south for

reunification mounted as never before with the publication in 1972 of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement keynoted by three principles—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*. The US imperialists made the south Korean puppets establish the notorious "Yusin system" in October that year and instigated them to violate the Joint Statement.

At last, in June 1973 the Pak Jung Hi clique overturned the North-South Joint Statement and proclaimed the creation of "two Koreas" as their policy, which was a treachery. Ten years have passed since the publication of the joint statement. But none of agreements contained in it have been realized so far. The responsibility for this rests entirely with the US imperialists.

Also when the struggle for de-



US imperialist armed forces of aggression landing in Inchon, south Korea on September 8, 1945

US imperialist aggressor army blocking the road between the north and south of Korea

US Imperialist "Three Wars" Strategy Focussed on Korea

Since the Reagan Administration came into office, international tensions have been aggravated.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In pursuance of their invariable wild designs to bring the world under their domination, the American imperialists are stepping up war preparations while fooling peoples of the world by putting up the specious sign of 'peace'.... As their economic crisis deepens and their position gets more straitened, the imperialists intensify their manoeuvres for aggression and war."

US imperialists are playing with fire everywhere in the world and are going to throw mankind into the holocaust of thermonuclear war. This is clear also from the "three wars" strategy adopted by them recently.

In mid-June this year US brass hats testified before the Armed Service Committee of the House of Representatives that the goal to be attained by America by the end of the 1980s was to build up its military power enough to wage "three wars" in the Far East, Middle East and Europe. This indicates that US imperialists are manoeuvring more recklessly to reinforce their armed forces of aggression extensively, unleash wars simultaneously in major

zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance and thus achieve their ambition for world supremacy.

As is well known, US imperialists advocated the "one and half wars" strategy and the "two and half wars" strategy for world supremacy from after the Second World War to the end of the 1970s. The former was a strategy to wage a big war in an area and a smaller one in another area simultaneously and the latter, two big wars in two areas and a smaller war in another area at a time.

The Reagan Administration has radically enlarged the scope of the strategy formulated by its predecessors and drawn up a fantastic scheme for aggressive wars called a "multiple retaliation strategy".

Last February US Secretary of Defense Weinberger stressed the necessity of the "multiple retaliation strategy" in his "defence report". He said that in an emergency the capacity just for "two and half wars" or "one and half wars" would be meaningless and that they should be ready to strike the opponents in more areas simultaneously. The latest US imperialist theory of "three wars" is an

mocratization mounted high in south Korea after the elimination of Pak Jung Hi and the voices for reunification rang out more strongly at home and abroad, the American imperialists called the traitor Chon Du Hwan secretly to the US and gave him concrete instructions to harshly suppress the people's struggle. In May 1980, when the mass popular uprising took place in Kwangju they handed over army divisions to the Chon Junta for massacre.

At international meetings the US imperialists put their hand-raising machine into motion or applied pressure on or bribed delegates of other countries so as to oppose Korea's reunification. Over seven years have gone since the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution on the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea. But they still refuse to carry it into effect.

All these facts show clearly that US imperialism is the ringleader

who has occupied south Korea by force of arms and hindered the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the Korean people undergo.

The American imperialist aggressors who have divided Korea in two and challenged the world will never be able to escape the stern judgement of the times.

Kim Ryong Il

embodiment of the "multiple retaliation strategy".

They are making frantic efforts to carry this adventurous strategy into effect.

Their first goal is to build up great military power based on global US nuclear supremacy.

As soon as it took office, the Reagan Administration amended the military budget already worked out by its predecessor. It increased the military spendings for the fiscal year of 1982 to 220,000 million dollars, an all-time high, and planned to spend 1,500,000 million dollars in the following five years. This astronomical military budget is mainly spent on development and deployment for actual use of such nuclear weapons as the MX missiles, BR strategic bombers, Trident-type submarines, neutron bombs and cruise missiles and on a radical increase in the production of conventional weapons. In this way, they intend to increase their forestalling nuclear attack capability on the one hand and, on the other, to secure their military power with which to undertake any forms of war simultaneously in the Far East, Middle East, Europe, and any other part of the world.

But, despite such desperate efforts, it is a sheer impossibility to wage three wars simultaneously by themselves with their ever-waning strength. Therefore, they are gearing up "strategic cooperation" with their allies and satellites. Their "strategic cooperation" has a sinister design to damp the aspiration for independence finding expression among their allies and satellites, put them under their control and make the maximum use of them as shock brigades in the carrying out of their war strategy.

US imperialists stress the need of "unity" and "coordinated steps" within the NATO in Europe and are out to form a new military bloc in place of the CENTO in the Middle East and rig up an Asian version of the NATO in Asia and the Pacific, with the "US-Japan security system" as its axis and the south Korean puppets and other satellites as junior partners. Under the name of "cooperation" they apply pressure upon their allies to force them to increase military spendings every year for arms build-up.

In their global strategy, the US imperialists are

directing their spearhead of aggression to Korea today. This is proved by testimonies made at the above-mentioned Armed Service Committee of the US House of Representatives, which stressed the particular importance of the Korean peninsula.

US imperialists hang on to south Korea to keep it as their last foothold for colonial domination in Asia, as a bridgehead on the continent and as a launching base against our Republic and other countries, with the eventual aim to take the whole of Korea.

For this purpose, they are trying hard to perpetuate the division of our country on the "two Koreas" policy and running amuck to prepare another war while continuously occupying south Korea.

They admitted that the Korean peninsula is a "flash point". It is no secret that they are making it the "first test ground" of their "three wars". The present ruling circles of the US say that the last 30 years were decades of East-West confrontation with Europe as the main theatre, but in the remainder of this century, East Asia will become the focus of the world's attention.

In fact, they are manoeuvring today to start a new war of aggression in Korea, in an allround way and on a full scale as never seen in other parts of the world.

The US armed forces in south Korea and the puppet army have been beefed up steadily, "F-15" and "F-16" fighter-bombers and "A-10" close-support planes newly deployed in south Korea and sophisticated equipment and lethal means such as warships, tanks, guns and missiles brought in in large quantities. US imperialists have about 1,000 nuclear weapons already deployed in south Korea. Still not satisfied with this they are scheming to introduce neutron bombs and theatre missiles, and fit the Seventh US Fleet with cruise missiles. South Korea today has literally turned into a US imperialist depot of mass-destruction weaponry and a powder magazine for nuclear war. If they have no intention to start a war against the Korean people as they insist, why are they so zealous for arms build-up in south Korea thousands of miles away from the US mainland?

US imperialists are radically increasing their armed forces of aggression also in other areas near south Korea, such as the mainland of Japan, Okinawa, Hawaii and the Guam, hastening the formation of the "US-Japan-south Korea military alliance system" and, under the pretext of "study of an emergency in the Far East," even hatching a detailed plan to bring the Japanese "Self-defense Forces" into Korea.

Their intention to turn Korea into a "test ground" of the "three wars" is clearly revealed by the big-scale war games conducted by them in succession in and around south Korea.

The war game "Team Spirit 82" they carried out in south Korea for over 70 days from February to April this year, mobilizing 160,000 troops, was virtually a nuclear "test war" to invade the DPRK. It was not a mere coincidence that in parallel with it, another large-scale war game "Rimpac 82" was held in the Middle Pacific by the US navy and the naval forces of their junior partners.

It fully discloses the US imperialist intention to inveigle their junior partners into the war they are going to start in Korea. Their such intention is also seen in the full-dress nuclear war game "Global Shield 82" they held last July, in which they threw their aggressive troops stationed in the mainland of Japan, the Guam and Okinawa, designating the Pacific area adjacent to the Korean peninsula as its main theatre of operation.

The situation on the Korean peninsula has been extremely strained on account of the war racket kicked up by US imperialists.

Korea is fraught with the danger of war because of the reckless military strategy worked out by the present bellicose US Administration and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, fanatic south Korean stooges of US imperialism.

But US imperialists cannot attain their aggressive aim by means of war. It was proved already by the last Korean war and ensuing events. If another war is unleashed, it will only accelerate the doom of US imperialism which is already on the decline.

Li Il Jip

SOUTH KOREAN PUPPETS' HEAVY TRADE DEFICIT

The south Korean puppet clique had a deficit of 24,159 million dollars in their foreign trade from 1966 to the end of 1981.

Their biggest trade creditor is Japan. Their deficit in trade with Japan increased to 245 million dollars in 1964 and 240 million dollars in 1965, whereas it amounted to 3,000 million dollars on an annual average in recent years. This attests to south Korea's disproportionate and shackling trade relations with Japan.

SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET CLIQUE BURDENED WITH FOREIGN LIABILITIES

This year the south Korean puppet clique are liable to pay to their foreign creditors an additional amount of 3,297,000 million won on account of the devaluation of south Korean won for dollar.

The puppet clique continually lowered the exchange rate of south Korean currency for US dollar under the pressure of US imperialists. As a result the value of south Korean currency fell 5.8 per cent early this year. It is expected to fall 12 per cent towards the end of this year.

South Korea already burdened with foreign liabilities amounting to 35,000 million dollars is gasping in an inextricable economic crisis, overladen with such an additional load.

Waves of Anti-US Struggle Sweep over the World

Today the violent waves of the anti-US struggle are sweeping over the world.

This is because the US imperialists are bent on aggression and intervention, going against the trend of the present times towards independence.

Openly pursuing the "policy of strength" they increase their military bases and deploy nuclear weapons and armed forces of aggression in different places of the world, repress the struggle of the people for liberation and independence and arbitrarily meddle in the internal affairs of other countries.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Today the struggle of the people against the US imperialist policies of aggression and war has become a trend of the times that cannot be held in check."**

The US imperialists meet with stubborn resistance and rebuff of the people in all parts of the world where they set foot and, isolated by their "allies", find themselves in an increasingly difficult situation internally and externally.

What is noteworthy is that there is an outburst of anti-US sentiments and vigorous anti-US struggles are fought by the peoples of those countries which have long remained colonies under US imperialist military occupation.

After the "US Cultural Centre" was burnt down in Pusan in March this year, south Koreans are intensifying their valorous anti-American struggle, throwing a US flag into the flames and shouting the slogan "Yankees, go home!" in their demonstrations. The mass advance of the people of all strata in south Korea is dealing a serious blow at

the US imperialists who try to keep hold on south Korea as their permanent colony.

In Puerto Rico, too, the anti-US struggle develops, curdling the blood of the American imperialists.

Last May the patriotic armed organization of this country made a surprise attack on the American soldiers who had arrogantly behaved like their masters and killed and wounded many of them. This shows the firm determination of the Puerto Rican people to reject the US imperialist neo-colonialist policy of annexing their country as a state of the US and to win national freedom and independence through their struggle.

The anti-US struggle of the world's people is gaining momentum as a result of the US imperialists' manoeuvrings to involve other countries in implementing their policies of aggression and war and make them victims of a nuclear war.

Pursuant to the nuclear "rearmament" policy, the US imperialists have mapped out an overall plan for the development of nuclear weapons and are stepping up the development and production of nuclear weapons and equipment including neutron bombs. While deploying these weapons and equipment in Europe, Asia and other parts of the world, they are stubbornly trying to force their allies to increase their military spendings.

Owing to such reckless US manoeuvres the danger of a nuclear war is growing in different parts of the world as the days go by and world peace and security are gravely jeopardized.

This is causing deep anxiety and indignation among the peace-loving people the world over and

rousing them to the anti-US struggle.

The Japanese people are waging a dynamic struggle to prevent Japan from being a storage of US nuclear weapons and from being a base of operation, a base of supply, for the American imperialist war of aggression.

Last May more than 25,000 Okinawans from all walks of life held an anti-American mass rally and staged a powerful demonstration shouting the slogan "US troops, pull out of Okinawa!". In Tokyo a crowd of 400,000 held a protest meeting followed by a demonstration.

The Tokyo international conference against nuclear armament and for disarmament and nuclear-free zones held in May under the sponsorship of the Japan Socialist Party dealt a heavy blow to the American imperialists who run amuck to unleash a nuclear war.

In mid-June hundreds of thousands of citizens in Bonn and West Berlin held anti-war demonstrations in protest against Reagan's visit to West Germany and his dangerous policy of war. Similar struggles took place in Italy and nearly all other European countries.

The anti-US struggle is also assuming unprecedented proportions in Latin American countries which were called the "quiet backyard" of America, with the incident of the Falkland Islands as a momentum. As is well known, when this incident occurred, the US schemed at first to dominate the islands under the cloak of an "arbitrator", but when their attempt was foiled, they cast aside their mask and gave unstinted military and political support to Britain. Thus, the Falkland Islands were put again under British occupation.

This fully revealed the heinous nature of the US which had played the part of a "protector" and

"supporter" of Latin-American countries, as a member of the Organization of American States.

Now, many of the Latin-American countries denounce the US as a "betrayor" and "partner of the aggressor".

The foreign ministers' conference of the OAS held in May condemned the US. The conference declared that "it is the United States that aggravates the situation on the Falkland Islands", and that "the United States is one of the two aggressors who shares the responsibility with Britain for the bloodshed in the South Atlantic".

Brazil, Venezuela and Peru refused to participate in the forthcoming annual joint naval exercises with the United States, declaring, "We have withdrawn ourselves from the joint operations with the US." Vigorous anti-US demonstrations have taken place in Caracas of Venezuela and other countries and regions of Latin America.

In the United States, too, the struggle against the US imperialist policies of aggression and war is developed forcefully.

In June there was in New York an anti-war rally and demonstration of over one million from all parts of the country, the largest of its kind ever held. The participants in the rally and demonstration flayed the nuclear war policy and nuclear arms race pursued by the Reagan Administration.

US imperialism shows its cloven hoofs more and more clearly as the chieftain of world reaction, the ringleader of aggression and war, the bastion of colonialism and the international military police.

The struggle against US imperialism will be launched more vigorously in broader regions of the world. With no machinations can US imperialism hold this struggle in check, and it will perish in its flames.

Im Won Gyu

We Denounce Japanese Authorities for Distortion of Their History of Aggression

Historical Facts Cannot Be Effaced

Of late, the Japanese Ministry of Education decided that from the new school year of 1983, primary and high schools should use textbooks in which the Japanese militarist history of the criminal aggression in Korea and other countries are distorted and forged.

Through the revised textbooks the Japanese authorities systematically distort, forge or delete the history of aggression and colonial rule in Korea by Japanese imperialism, and defile the sacred national liberation movement of the Korean people.

Before all else, the Japanese authorities distort the history of aggression Japanese imperialism had committed in Korea prior to its occupation of the latter. And they attempt to erase the indelible crimes committed by Japanese militarists against the Korean people. This finds glaring expression in the fact that the textbooks point out that Japan "launched a full-scale advance into Korea following the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty" in September 1905. Those days Japanese imperialism carried out its aggression in Korea full steam. However, the Japanese authorities are brazen-faced enough to embellish it with a term "advance", and do not admit the aggressive moves perpetrated by Japanese imperialism in Korea before 1905. This is a very grave political problem. The Japanese authorities totally deny Japanese militarist aggressions in Korea before the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5).

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"From the first days of their contacts with our country, Japanese and American imperialists attempted to swallow it up and plunder its people of their

riches."

Soon after the "Meiji Restoration" in 1868, Japanese aggressors pounced upon Korea in a bid to engulf it.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors made an invasion of the Kanghwa Island by their ship "Unyo" under a long premeditated and prearranged plan. In September 1875, on orders of the Japanese Government the "Unyo" provokingly shelled a battery in Chojijin on the Kanghwa Island, the gateway to Seoul. The ship attacked other islands and set fire to houses and slaughtered the innocent inhabitants at random. The Japanese aggressors shifted the responsibility on to the feudal government of Li Dynasty and, in February 1876, forced it to sign the unequal and aggressive "Kwanghwa Island Treaty". From then on Korea was shackled to Japanese imperialism as its semi-colony. Facts show that Japanese imperialism launched an all-out aggression in Korea following the conclusion of the "Kanghwa Island Treaty". This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities today have so revised the textbooks as to claim that Japan "advanced" into Korea in real earnest after the Russo-Japanese war. Thus they attempt to completely obliterate from history the crimes the Japanese imperialist aggressors had committed against Korea for full 30 years until 1905 since the "Unyo" incident.

It is an inexorable historical fact that Queen Min was murdered by Japanese thugs in October 1895 and that it was engineered by the Japanese minister Miura. Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities note that the murder "resulted from the conflicts among different political forces in Korea". This illustrates that they are wicked political schemers like Miura.

The Japanese authorities preposterously contort historical facts by having the textbooks mention that Japanese imperialists "accepted" the diplomatic powers from the Korean feudal government through the "Ulsa Treaty" of 1905 and its administrative powers through the "Chongmi Treaty" of 1907.

As everybody knows, Japanese imperialism forced the then king and other feudal rulers of the Li Dynasty to conclude the "Ulsa Treaty" and usurped Korea's diplomatic powers. The "Chongmi Treaty" was an aggressive treaty, by which Ito Hirobumi, chieftain of aggression in Korea, dethroned the Korean king by force and seized his administrative powers. Despite these stark facts, today the textbooks claim that Japanese imperialism "accepted" diplomatic and administrative powers from Korea. This is not a mere rhetorical problem but a vital problem regarding whether to defend the Japanese aggressors and marauders or oppose them.

At present the Japanese reactionaries try to amend Japan's Constitution in favour of militarization and overseas aggression and noisily clamour for the "Japan-US security system" and the "doctrine of community of Japanese-south Korean destiny", while at the same time more frantically stepping up their preparations for aggressive war. The revision of textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education coincides with these developments. The Japanese authorities are working to cover up the crimes the Japanese imperialist aggressors committed in Korea, thus justifying their policy of militarization and manoeuvres for overseas aggression in the future and making ideological preparations to fulfil their sinister ambitions for reinvasion of south Korea and, further, to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere".

The revision of the textbooks by the Japanese authorities to distort history shows that their militarist and aggressive nature has not changed but becomes more pronounced. It is natural that their moves are being protested and denounced by the

Korean people and the world's people at large.

Doctor Li Jong Hyon

Brazen Fraud

The colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea was a harsh rule by the Government-General, which was without precedent in human history. The Japanese military rule in the 1910s, the "cultural rule" in the 20s and the fascist rule after the 30s were all rigorous medieval reign of terror aimed at extermination of the Korean nation and unbridled plunder of natural resources in Korea.

The Japanese authorities should truthfully inform their children and youth of the Japanese history of aggression so that they curse it and never have it repeated. But they try to cloak all the crimes committed by Japanese imperialism against the Korean people during the 36 years of their rule, and go so far as to defile them.

This can be illustrated by the fact that "Japanese History", one of their textbooks, says that "landownership was ascertained" and "a wide area of land was taken over as government land", as a result of the "large-scale land survey" conducted after the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism in 1910. It draws a false picture as if landownership was unconfirmed in Korean society at that time and was established by Japs after their inroad into Korea. At the same time the Japanese authorities distortedly describe as "take-over" the Japanese



Dead bodies of Koreans killed wrongfully by Japanese imperialists during the great Kanto Earthquakes

expropriation of land by means of deceit, fraud and violence, and thus veil the bloody history of Japanese imperialist aggressors who dispossessed the Korean peasants and the Korean feudal government of land.

As is well known, landownership had been legally recognized in Korea long ago and there was no ownerless farmland. Therefore, it was quite unnecessary to "ascertain landownership". Under the pretext of "landownership investigation", however, Japanese imperialists compelled Koreans to "declare" for their landownership. They deprived quite a few Korean peasants of the right to "declare" and prepared complicated "declaration" regulations so as to prevent the latter from "declaring" on time. Then they robbed the peasants of their landownership without mercy and relentlessly repressed those who protested. In this way Japanese imperialists dispossessed the Korean peasants of more than one million hectares of land under cultivation.

Nevertheless, the revised textbooks claim that Japanese imperialism "took over" the arable land of Korea or "ascertained" its landownership for the first time. This is a flagrant forgery of history.

The Korean people and historians can hardly repress their righteous indignation over the unjust action on the part of the Japanese authorities, and strongly protest against and denounce it.

The Japanese authorities embellish the "work draft" and the forcible taking away of the Korean draftees to Japan, and distort it as a "lawful emigration of their own free will". This is a shameless deceit and an intolerable insult to the Korean people.

As for the "work draft", Japanese imperialists drafted young and middle-aged Koreans for forced labour without pay in Japan and other countries.

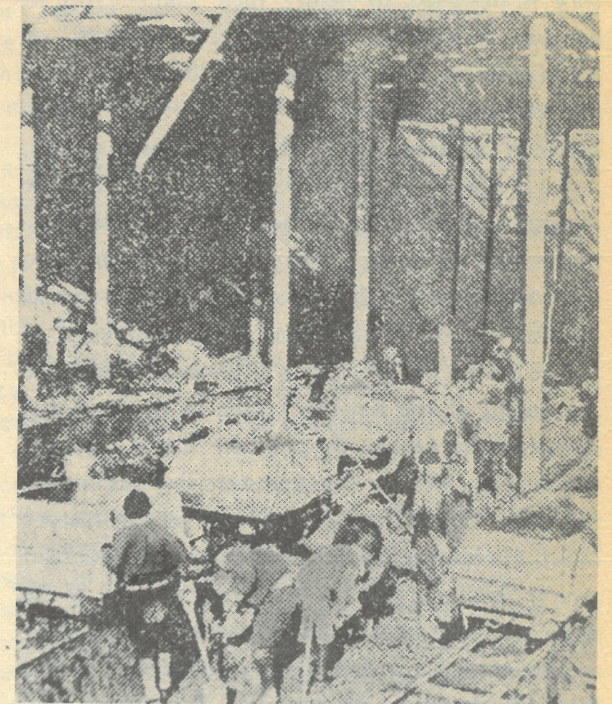
Japanese imperialists took away loved sons and husbands from millions of Korean mothers and wives, who wailed and beat the ground, cursing them thrice. Numerous young and middle-aged Koreans shed tears of blood in the alien land and

breathed their last full of rancour under the whips of Japs. He who closes his eyes to these facts will be the most brazen-faced impostor. The above mentioned are but a few instances which reveal the distortion and fabrication of history by the Japanese authorities. But, with no amount of deception and fraud can they cover up the crimes committed by Japanese imperialism during its colonial rule over Korea. Despite the lapse of time and change of generation, these crimes will forever remain on record as stark historical facts, to accuse the Japanese aggressors of their savageries.

History cannot be altered just because it is contorted and rigged up.

The Japanese authorities should stop forging history at once and make sure that the Japanese textbooks correctly describe the aggressive crimes committed by Japanese imperialism in Korea on the basis of historical facts.

Ho Jong Ho
Associate Doctor
Associate Professor



Japanese imperialist aggressors forcibly took young and middle-aged Koreans to Japan and worked them like beasts of burden, and killed them

We Cannot Slur over Japanese Authorities' Crafty Manoeuvres

The textbooks revised recently by the Japanese Ministry of Education give descriptions quite contrary to stark historical facts and embellish the savage atrocities perpetrated by Japanese imperialist aggressors. During their colonial rule they forced us Koreans to worship at Shinto shrines and banned the use of the Korean language, in an endeavour to eradicate the nationality of the Korean people. But the textbooks depict as if the worshipping "was encouraged" and Korean and Japanese were used as common languages. This is a gross distortion of the Japanese crimes committed for many years.

Everybody knows that Japanese imperialists proclaimed Japanese as the "national language" in Korea in the past and prohibited all schools from giving lessons in Korean and its use, and that whoever spoke in Korean were treated like criminals and manhandled. Their monstrous forgery of history is designed to justify their manoeuvres to convert us Koreans into "Imperial subjects" or colonial slaves. In the last analysis, these distortions and embellishments reveal that they have no remorse of conscience for their past aggressive crimes, and will not even admit them but, instead, have the intention of justifying the war and aggressive activities they are going to carry out in the future. The textbooks insinuate that Japanese militarism should become colonial rulers again just as in the past.

The March 1 Movement in 1919 was a nationwide movement of the Korean people to win national independence against the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. Yet, the Japanese describe it as unwarrantable "riot". This is a crude forgery of history aimed at negating the righteous cause of the Korean people and justifying the brutal suppression of the March 1 Movement by the Japanese aggressors.

The revised textbooks vilify the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea with hostility and, with malice and grudge, lament over the loss of Japan's colonies resulting from its surrender

in 1945.

This graphically shows how frenziedly the Japanese reactionaries try to imbue the Japanese children and youth and people with spirit of vengeance and lust for aggression and to realize their colonial domination and old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere".

The Korean people, who greatly suffered from the aggression and plunder by Japanese imperialists, are deeply indignant with the recent action taken by the Japanese authorities. We Korean educationists, in particular, cannot slur over the crafty and reactionary moves of the Japanese Ministry of Education which preposterously distort stark historical facts. Its action in rehashing the history of aggression fraught with crimes shows the undisguised attempt of the Japanese authorities to intensify militarist education and inculcate aggression ideas into the minds of their young people; it is a prelude to the Japanese reactionaries' manoeuvres to launch all-out aggression against other countries again.

The tragic history must not be repeated in which aggression and carnage were perpetrated by imperialists.

The entire Korean people will not allow the Japanese authorities to revise the textbooks and brazenly distort history.

Choe Gum Sun

Rector of Kim Hyong Jik
Normal College



Japanese imperialist aggressors hanged participants in the March 1 Popular Uprising in 1919

South Korea — US Imperialists' Colony

South Korean "Government" *—Puppet Regime*

Former US ambassador to south Korea Gleysteen openly declared at a recent meeting in Washington that it is unrealistic to talk about equal relations between the US and south Korea and that there cannot be factual equality in all relations between them.

As Gleysteen testified, in reality there are no equal relations between the US and south Korea. Theirs are the relations between master and servant and between a metropolitan country and a colony.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists have occupied south Korea by force of arms, completely turning it into their colony and military base. They advertise south Korea as an 'independent state' and describe themselves as 'helpers' but the real rulers who hold all power in south Korea are precisely the US aggressors."

The American imperialists turned south Korea into their complete colony, occupying it and following a colonizing policy for 37 years now.

The US imperialists are the direct manipulator of the south Korean "government" in actuality.

There are the "National Assembly" allegedly "representing the people's will" and law institutions in south Korea.

But all these are spurious signs put up by the US to make south

Korea appear to be an "independent state." In reality they are a tool of its neo-colonialist rule.

The *Washington Post* commented on the south Korean "government" and "National Assembly" as a deceptive symbol to make south Korea appear to be independent under the US control. This comment states the truth without exaggeration that it is the US that decides the fate of the "government" in south Korea and the agenda items of the "National Assembly."

US imperialism is the manipulator of the puppet called an "independent state" and controls the destiny of south Korean rulers at will, as well as all spheres of south Korea.

Successive rulers of south Korea rose to "power" according not to the will of the south Korean people but to the decision of the US ruling circles. The absolute criterion in selecting them is their faithfulness in the execution of the US imperialist colonialist policy.

On this very criterion the US installed Syngman Rhee the pro-American dictator in puppet "presidency" in 1948, chose the traitor Pak Jung Hi as a new dictator and chief fascist after the former was overthrown by the April 19, 1960 Popular Uprising, and enthroned the military hooligan Chon Du Hwan as the host of the "Blue House" following the "October 26 incident" (Pak Jung Hi's assassi-

nation in 1979).

It is well known through the mouth of the US manipulators themselves that the "power change" is scripted by the US and produced by the White House. Concerning Pak Jung Hi's "May 16 coup" in 1961 engineered by him, former CIA Director John Allen Dulles confessed in his retirement address on May 23, 1964 that the "military revolution of south Korea was the most successful overseas operation of the CIA" during his office.

For the "December 12 army purge coup" in 1979 aimed to instal Chon Du Hwan the dictator in "power" the American imperialists transferred directly to him the strength of three divisions such as the ninth and 20th divisions and paratroops under the US commander stationed near the Military Demarcation Line in addition to scores of tanks and armoured cars.

As seen above, the US imperialists subordinated all the political life of south Korea to their aggressive end, changing south Korean rulers for their colonizing policy towards south Korea.

The south Korean economy is entirely dependent on the US economy.

With "aid" and "loan" as a lever the US annexed the south Korean economy to its economy and made the south Korean people the slaves of its monopolies, thus committing the most heinous aggression.

The US "aid" is not for charity but it is a political investment aimed at pursuing its policy or its imperialist interests under the pretext of "communist threat."

The US "aid" to south Korea is used to maintain the puppet army over 700,000 strong for America's military strategic interests according to its Far Eastern policy.

The US profits greatly from "aid."

It would need some 5,000 million dollars annually to keep in south Korea US armed forces as large as the puppet army. But the puppet army requires one-25th of the upkeep of the US forces. But the US pays only 50 million dollars or one-100th of the needed upkeep in recent years. The US compels the puppets to cover the greater part of the upkeep of the puppet army with the taxes exacted from the south Korean people.

The south Korean people have to offer more than 700,000 young and middle-aged people to serve the puppet army and bear its upkeep for the US. Today the south Korean industry has been totally dislocated due to the overflow of US goods; its agriculture is also going to ruin on account of the dumping of US surplus farm produce. South Korea is saddled with huge foreign debts of 35,000 million dollars and its economy has been reduced to a deformed colonial one which depends entirely on foreign countries for raw and other materials, equipment and techniques owing to US economic aggression.

Worse came to worse. In recent years the worldwide economic upheaval whirled south Korea into an inescapable, destructive economic crisis.

An American commentator observed that the destiny of south Korea is utterly dependent militarily

and economically on the United States. This exposes the present state of affairs in south Korea as a complete colony of the US as it is.

South Korea is a complete military colony of the US which is divested of military sovereignty.

Conversion of south Korea into a military base is the cornerstone of the US policy of colonizing south Korea. From the first days of their occupation the American imperialists have exerted all their efforts to militarize the whole of south Korea and turn it into a military camp. All human and material resources are used in south Korea for militarization.

The US controls south Korea militarily with huge armed forces consisting of over 40,000 US troops as the main force and the puppet army 700,000 strong or more as a local mercenary army.

The south Korean puppet army, as the US authorities say, is "a watchdog used to protect US domination in south Korea", "a replacement of the US forces used as a tool against the north" where the fellow countrymen live, according to the US strategy towards Korea; it is a colonial mercenary army serving as bullet-shields for others in war as that in Viet Nam.

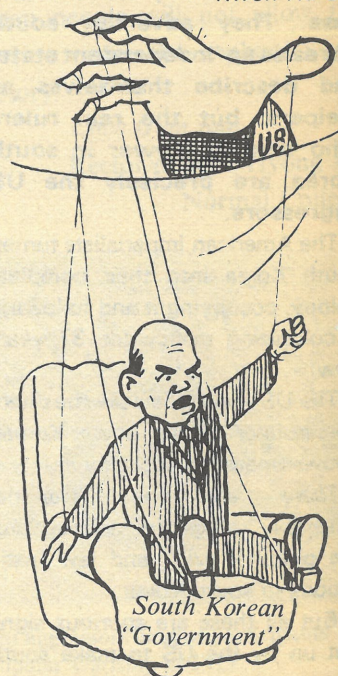
The south Korean puppet army is subordinated completely to the US army through the south Korea-US "Agreement on the Transfer of Commanding Powers", the "Protocol of Talks" between south Korea and the US and suchlike. The regular puppet army and all civilian armed forces of south Korea are really controlled by the commander of the US occupation forces in south Korea. The US army commander deals with all matters at will, ranging from the operational right, the "mobilization of armed forces"

and the "establishment of diplomatic policy connected with national defence" to the "reorganization of the army structure" and "personnel administration."

The Japanese magazine "Economist" analyzed the present state of affairs in south Korea as a military colony without exaggeration. It said: "The south Korean government cannot take any operational actions independently without the approval and command of the US in all respects such as weapons, ammunition, equipment, etc., to say nothing of the commanding powers."

The history of 37 years in the relations between south Korea and the US is, indeed, was a shameful history of domination and subjugation deepening at an accelerated speed in all political, economic, military and cultural spheres, a history of conversion of south Korea into a complete US colony and military base.

Kwon Ha Sik



Comment

Foul Tricky Junket of Colonial Stooge

The quisling Chon Du Hwan, a dirty stooge of US imperialism and the arch traitor to the nation, recently toured such African countries as Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal.

Through this junket this traitor pursued the aim of concealing his treacherous nature as a colonial puppet and fascist cutthroat to fool and flout the public at home and abroad and raise his prestige which has fallen to the ground and of whitewashing south Korea to make it appear to be an "independent state" to curry favour with African countries and escape from ever-increasing international isolation.

His junket was an out-and-out tricky trip which was made to meet the aggressive demand of the US imperialists. It was staged according to the script written by his US masters.

This is clearly proved by utterances made by the traitor while touring African countries.

Everywhere he went, he brazen-facedly clamoured about the need to "be faithful to the idea of anti-colonialism."

It is none other than the US imperialists who are lording it over south Korea, ruling the roost. As for Chon Du Hwan the traitor, he is a well-thumbed stooge of US imperialism and a colonial servitor faithfully serving and executing with might and main the colonial rule of his US imperialist masters and their policies of national division and war. US imperialist colonial rule over south Korea is the most typical survival of colonialism still existing in our world.

It is entirely unbecoming and preposterous for such a dirty colonial stooge of US imperialism to talk about "anti-colonialism."

If the traitor has even one-ten thousandth of the idea of "anti-colonialism," not to say one per cent, he should, before anything else, have denounced US imperialism, the bulwark of modern colonialism, and opposed its colonial rule over south Korea. But, as he is the lowest stooge of US imperialism he dared not utter a word flaying his masters' colonialism.

During his trip he shamelessly mouthed "freedom," "peace" and "prosperity" whenever

the opportunity arose.

How can such military hooligans brandishing the bayonets as the Chon Junta dare talk about freedom, peace and prosperity? He is a fascist homicide who drowned Kwangju in a sea of blood with tanks and armoured cars and turned the whole of south Korea into a land of darkness barren of elementary freedom and democracy, a war-maniac who stages war exercises aimed at attacking us on ground and sea and in the air almost every day, and an arch criminal who has totally ruined the south Korean economy by committing various scandals and enforcing a predatory policy.

To all intents and purposes, the jargon of the traitor is nothing but a trick to veil the grim realities of south Korea today and cover up the anti-popular crimes of his clique who have produced such realities.

His trick was revealed also in the fact that he begged for "support," ballyhooing again about their deceptive "unification proposal" and "proposal for north-south summit talks" which have already been denounced and rejected at home and abroad.

The problem of utmost and primary importance in settling our national reunification question independently is to make the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and end US imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Korea. If he truly wants national reunification, he should have demanded the pullout of the US forces before he said other things. However, during his recent tour he did not utter a word at any place about the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea but harped on only old tunes such as "national concord" and "democracy and unification."

Originally, the traitor Chon Du Hwan is an unpardonable national partitionist who has kicked up anti-communist rackets, incited the north-south confrontation and heightened the barrier between north and south, talking a rot that "there can be only confrontation with the north" and "you should never think of peaceful unification."

The traitor seeking national division pretended to be an "apostle of unification," peddling the deceptive "unification proposal" abroad. This is as shameless as selling canine meat, while dangling out sheep's head.

The "simultaneous UN entry" peddled by the traitor is also a variation of the deceptive partitionist "proposal"; it is nothing but a plot to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate national division.

The deceptive and false nature of the traitor was brought to full light by the fact that he slandered us, crying about the "policy of unification by force of arms" and "arms buildup" of the north in an attempt to prevent our patriotic stand towards reunification and most fair and realistic proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo from exerting a tremendous influence abroad.

As for the "threat of southward invasion" advertised by the puppets, it is a lie told to fool public opinion at home and abroad and their trite slogan designed to conceal their sinister plot to start another war against the north. When the traitor was clamouring about the north's "policy of unification by force of arms" and suchlike abroad, the battle sites of grand socialist construction for national prosperity and development in the north of the Korean peninsula were resounding with the roll of the drum for the creation of the "speed of the 80s," whereas powder-reeking war exercises simulating the attack on the north were staged frantically in the south. In this stark reality people clearly see the threat of aggression in Korea come from the south.

Styling himself a "companion" of developing African countries during his trip, the traitor vociferated about "mutual cooperation" and the "promotion of friendship" and even acted a farce of

"supporting" the cause of the Namibian and Palestinian peoples. This is, indeed, a shabby trick to change himself.

In the past, the puppets of south Korea, as mercenaries of US imperialism, brutally killed people who rose in the liberation struggle in the jungles of Southeast Asia; whenever war broke out in the Middle East they sided the Israeli aggressors against the Arab people, sending airmen; and they established "friendly" relations with the South African racists and sent a puppet military advisory group to oppose the national-liberation struggle of the southern African peoples.

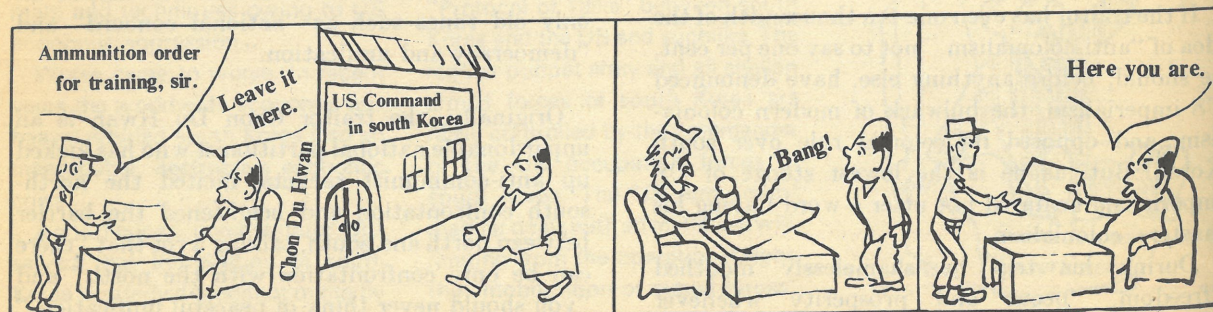
So, Chon the traitor who is acting as the dirty executor of the imperialist policy of aggression could not escape the deserving denunciation of the African people.

Chon Du Hwan and his outfit can never be a "companion" of men of reason and dignified independent states for their constitution and nature as a dirty stooge of US imperialism and as a fascist cutthroat.

The traitor placed the economy at the tender mercy of the US and Japanese monopoly capital and is saddled with huge debts running into several ten thousand million dollars and is importing millions of tons of rice every year. Nevertheless, he twaddled about "cooperation." This is ridiculous indeed. Hidden in his empty talk is a wicked intention to bolster up the shaking economy by exporting manpower for some foreign money and importing fuel and raw materials at cheap price.

It goes without saying that the crafty "diplomacy" of the traitor to cover up his ugly nature and exalt his prestige cannot work at any place and is an intolerable insult to the peoples who are struggling to defend Chajusong and oppose all forms of subjugation and domination.

Searchlight (in south Korea)



Truth of Plot to Kill Kim Dae Jung (1)

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique of south Korea have arrested and are savagely repressing numerous south Korean patriotic democrats and students who oppose the division of the country and fight to democratize society.

The puppet clique's outrageous and despicable activities to repress and terminate the forces for democracy and reunification in south Korea are graphically revealed in their persecutions of Kim Dae Jung.

Kim Dae Jung is confined in a solitary cell or "a prison within a prison" surrounded by high walls. And his life is threatened daily and hourly just because he advocates democracy and reunification.

The world's people who want democracy and love justice are demanding the unconditional release of Kim Dae Jung and angrily denouncing the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique for their attempts to terminate the innocent Kim Dae Jung quietly through monstrous violences.

"Second Kim Dae Jung Case"

The Kim Dae Jung case dates back to "April 27 presidential election" in 1971. At the time the de-

mocrat Kim Dae Jung and the fascist dictator Pak Jung Hi rivalled each other. This was a grim confrontation between democracy and fascism in south Korea.

Pak Jung Hi the traitor resorted to all his governmental and financial powers in the fraudulent April 27 presidential election, but public opinion at home and abroad unanimously agreed that Kim Dae Jung was "the virtual victor who won in voting though defeated in ballot counting".

The traitor Pak Jung Hi thought that if Kim Dae Jung, who had won in voting for his advocacy for democracy and reunification, was left alone, it would be impossible to strangle the movement for democracy and reunification which was quickly gaining momentum in south Korea or keep himself in office for a long time as the sole dictator. Hence the manoeuvres to eliminate Kim Dae Jung began full steam.

Immediately after the "election" the Pak Jung Hiites had a large truck hit Kim Dae Jung's car in an attempt to kill him and had him shadowed incessantly abroad to commit violences to him. Their activities culminated in the international gangsterism in which in August 1973 they abducted him in the downtown of Tokyo in broad daylight. The Pak Jung Hiites jailed,

tried and placed Kim Dae Jung under house arrest, deprived him of "civil rights" and barred his political activities.

However, the traitor Pak Jung Hi who had made such frenzied efforts to kill Kim Dae Jung, met a miserable end in October 1979 for his own indelible crime, amid the angry waves of the struggle for democratization against fascism.

The downfall of the chieftain of the notorious "Yusin" dictatorship put an end to the "Yusin system". With this as a momentum, the suppressed aspirations of the people for democracy and reunification burst forth like a volcano. The trend of the times was such that Kim Dae Jung had to be set free and rehabilitated.

It was Chon Du Hwan the traitor who was scared at these developments more than anybody else. He had such sinister designs for power that he planned to eliminate Kim Dae Jung recognized as the "symbol of the movement for democratization" in south Korea, or one of the three Kims (Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and Kim Jong Pil) who had won popularity as "presidential candidates". In his view, only by getting rid of Kim Dae Jung, could he stifle the mounting movement for democracy and reunification and succeed in seizing power.

In this connection the New York Times on March 8, 1980 recalled Kim Dae Jung's de facto victory in the 1971 "presidential election", and said that he would be more successful in the next presidential election, and added that he still was a politician whom the diehards in the south Korean regime feared most.

On the very day the traitor Chon Du Hwan had the dead dictator buried, he instructed the former "Prime Minister" Sin Hyon Hwak to "eliminate Kim Dae Jung." Hence the beginning of the "second Kim Dae Jung case".

In his report on the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea made at its Sixth Congress held in October 1980, the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The military fascists who seized power in a conspiracy after the 'October incident' last year, have been making vicious attempts to hinder social democracy and national reunification."

Chon Du Hwan the traitor hatched the plot to terminate Kim Dae Jung in real earnest. On one hand he hurled despicable personal invectives on Kim in an endeavour to derogate his popularity and, on the other, stepped up an operation to incriminate him by finding fault with his political activities.

In order to reduce Kim Dae Jung's popularity, the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique spread many absurd rumours that he "belongs to communists" or that "he makes money by smuggling narcotics". Meanwhile, they forced the press to make false propaganda that Kim

Dae Jung was "a suspicious character" or that he was "disqualified".

At the time the Chon Du Hwanites rigged up a document which insulted Kim Dae Jung and described him as a "pro-communist". They offered this document to the reactionary Japanese press for propaganda. And they used it back in south Korea to pursue their criminal purposes.

Their activities to eliminate Kim Dae Jung became more malicious as the latter intensified his political activities and his influence increased.

In April 1980 students and other sections of people stepped up the struggle for democratization against fascism, and the lectures delivered by Kim Dae Jung at a number of Seoul universities on the south Korean situation and the reunification question roused great sympathy among the students. Now, the traitor Chon Du Hwan came out to challenge this development.

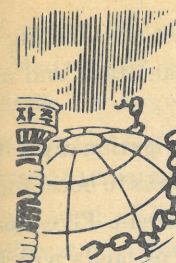
Chon Du Hwan and his company declared that the righteous struggle for democracy and reunification waged by students and workers would be "illegalized", and they threatened to severely punish the schools. They went so far as to let loose some malignant students to hold a "meeting to denounce Kim Dae Jung". They even herded out hooligans who threw stones and deadly weapons at Kim Dae Jung during his lectures. But such threats, rackets and violences only served to prove more clearly the ferocity and frenzy of the traitor Chon Du Hwan himself, and could not attain their objectives.

The infuriated traitor Chon Du Hwan hurriedly called an "army commanders meeting" where he ordered "'Matial Law Commander' Li Hui Song to take urgent measures to arrest Kim Dae Jung and tear off his limbs or kill him and throw him into the gutter." Chon behaved exactly the same way as Pak Jung Hi his predecessor. When he was alive, Pak Jung Hi, in his frenzy of anger, would say, "If Kim Dae Jung is left alive, I would rather kill myself" and madly ask his lackeys to "get rid of Kim Dae Jung right away by any means—chopping him up to bring his body in a knapsack or throwing it into the Korean Strait".

Chon the traitor ran amuck like a wolf in a snare when Kim Dae Jung made public the "national declaration on the promotion of democratization" on May 7, 1980, in the name of the Co-chairman of the National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification. In this declaration he strongly demanded the immediate resignation of the puppet prime minister and Chon the traitor, who was then the puppet army security commander and director of the KCIA. This demand was supported by all sections of the public.

On May 17, in his fascist outrage Chon the bloodthirsty traitor ordered to arrest Kim Dae Jung first. Early next morning some 60 military blackguards broke into Kim Dae Jung's house. They stunned his secretaries and turned the house into a shambles. Without a warrant of arrest, they dragged out Kim Dae Jung in pajamas, and at the point of bayonet they took him into an underground chamber of the Security Command.

Choe Ryon



Independence, Friendship and Peace

Struggle of New-Emerging Countries for Solution of Food-Agricultural Problem

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The food problem, the agricultural problem, is a highly important and urgent problem that the non-aligned and developing countries should settle without fail in building a new society."

The food problem is one of fundamental problems directly connected with the people's life. If the newly-independent countries depend on other countries without meeting their own needs for food with home production they can neither be self-reliant in the economy nor consolidate political independence.

Therefore, the developing countries set the settlement of the food-agricultural problem as one of the most important tasks in building a new life and are working hard to solve this urgent problem.

Having long been plundered by imperialists, the

new-emerging countries are paying deep attention to eliminating the imperialists' footholds of plunder and the backwardness of agriculture and collectivizing agriculture.

According to the correct policy of the government agricultural cooperation is progressing dynamically in Algeria. There are already over 7,000 cooperatives in this country.

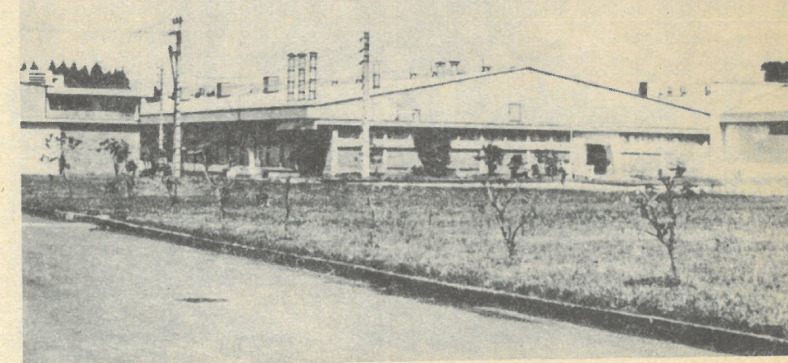
The construction of "socialist villages" based on collective labour is in full swing in the Tanzanian countryside. Their number is said to exceed 8,000 now.

Agricultural cooperation is now full steam in Ethiopia. Last year alone some 300 cooperatives were newly organized.

Agricultural cooperation is progressing also in Mali, Guinea-Bissau, the Congo, Angola, Lesotho,

Building of New Life Seen through Pictures

—In Newly-Emerging Countries—



A cotton textile mill in Madagascar

Nicaragua and many other countries.

The new-emerging countries made long-term plans for agricultural development and are striving to put them into effect.

Zambia drew up a ten-year food production plan which started in 1980 and invested 500 million dollars in its execution. Nigeria formed a food production plan aimed at attaining self-sufficiency in food by 1985. Togo is appropriating more than one-third of the state budgetary expenditure for agricultural development every year, giving it priority during the Fourth Five-Year Economic Development Plan period (1981-85).

Seychelles has attached importance to agricultural development since it started to build a new life. It proclaimed this year as the year of agriculture.

Zimbabwe, Uganda, Cameroon, the Congo and other countries also made food production plans and are investing a lot of state funds and efforts in their fulfilment.

The construction of irrigation facilities is vital to agricultural development. Today the abnormal weather seriously affects agricultural production.

So, the new-emerging countries set the building of irrigation facilities as an important task and are directing great state efforts to it.

India is planning to double its irrigation capacity by the end of the current century so as to boost food production twice. During the current Five-Year Plan period 14 million hectares of lands will be newly irrigated. Of late a canal was built in Nepal, with the result that over 25,000 hectares of cultivated land in the southern part of this country is fed with life-giving water for the first time.

The second-stage project of an irrigation system is progressing in the northern part of Peru. This year the Peruvian government allotted 55 million dollars to the construction of irrigation facilities and the establishment of a drainage system designed to prevent flood damage and to other agricultural development.

Somalia is carrying on an irrigation project to wet 10,000 hectares of farmlands and Mali, Senegal and Mauritania are jointly building two big reservoirs to irrigate over 408,000 hectares of lands.

The new-emerging countries pay deep attention to actively reclaiming and using lands, basic means

of agricultural production.

Madagascar is conducting a "100,000-hectare battle," a large-scale nature-remaking work to reclaim new lands and turn them into fields. Mexico strove to enlarge arable lands, with the result that a vast tract of land has been brought under crop cultivation. Tanzania is carrying on nature-remaking work under state concern. It is going to develop the basin of the Rufiji River in a concentrated way in the Ten-Year Economic Development Plan period (1981-90) and expand the cultivated lands there to 130,000 hectares by 1990. In the same plan period this country will also reclaim idle lands in plain and river basin.

Peru, Cape Verde, Upper Volta, Rwanda, Somalia, Guinea-Bissau and other countries are also turning wastelands into farmlands.

The developing, new-emerging countries are taking measures to put agriculture on a scientific and technical footing, improving seeds and farming methods steadily, intensifying scientific research and constantly extending the use of farm machines and chemical fertilizers.

Guinea, Venezuela, Bangladesh and many other

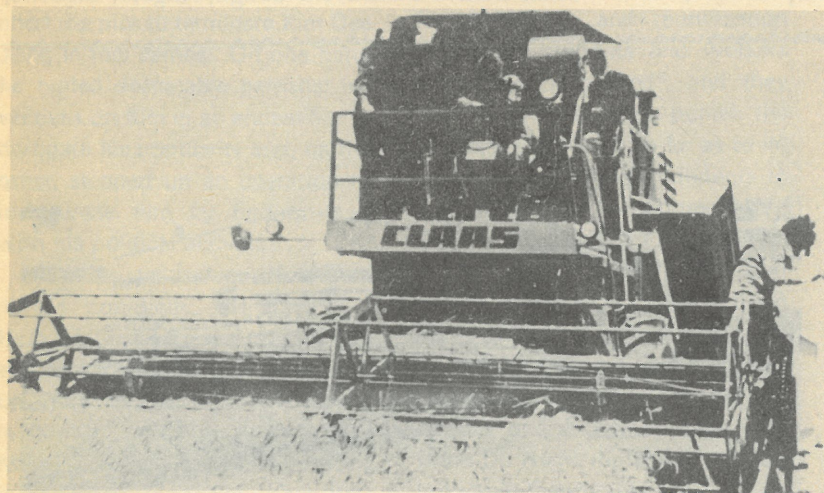
countries are setting up agricultural research centres, sending modern farm machines to the countryside and building many chemical fertilizer factories to develop agriculture and boost food production.

The new-emerging countries attach great importance to mutual cooperation in the field of agriculture and are expanding this work. It is particularly to be noted here that they conduct bilateral, multilateral, sub-regional, regional and continental cooperation in highly diverse forms.

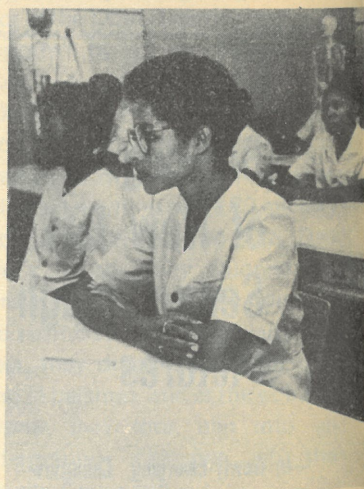
Especially, member nations of many cooperative organizations established in different places of the African continent are frequently and extensively exchanging good opinions and experience with each other for agricultural development and increase of food production and jointly building various facilities of agricultural production.

The new-emerging countries have just begun their struggle for the settlement of the food-agricultural problem. They are sure to attain their end through a mighty struggle for collective self-reliance.

Kim Ryong Guk



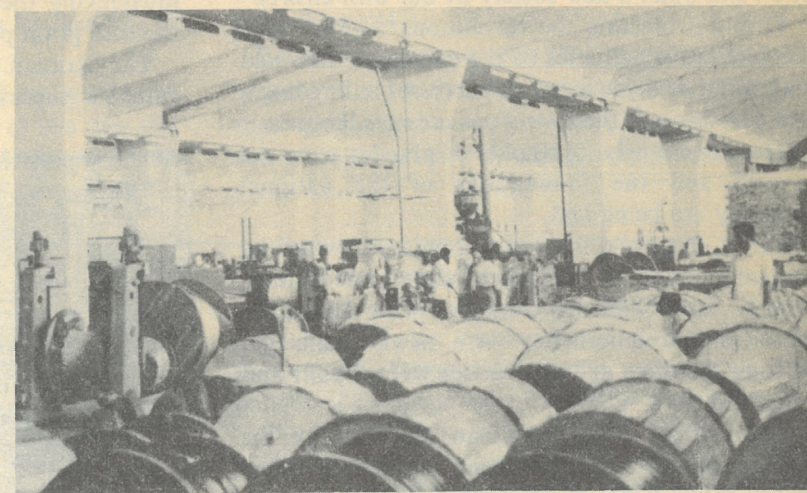
Farm work is done by machines in Syria



The Angolan Teachers' College



trains many teachers



Workers of Bangladesh producing electric wire

National Holiday of Democratic Yemeni People

The Democratic Yemeni people ended imperialist colonial rule and won national independence on November 30, 1967, 15 years ago, through a hard-fought armed struggle.

They celebrate their auspicious national holiday, looking back with deep emotion on the road of fruitful struggle covered by them.

On this occasion, the Korean people send warm congratulations to the friendly Democratic Yemeni people.

The country's independence paved the way to realize the age-old desire of the Yemeni people to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to complete the cause of national liberation, it is necessary to destroy the political and economic footholds of imperialist colonial rule, establish a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture."

After independence the people of Democratic Yemen under the correct leadership of the Socialist Party of Yemen have worked hard to build a new society under the slogan "Let's defend the revolution and build a new society by our own efforts!"

Firmly protecting the revolutionary gains from the subversive activities of the enemies within and without, they achieved great successes in building a new life through their vigorous creative labour.

The imperialists' footholds of plunder were destroyed and the foundations of the national economy are being laid.

Banks, firms and insurance companies owned by foreign monopolies were placed under state control, cement, farm implement and footwear and other factories and enterprises were newly built and existing factories and enterprises were rebuilt and expanded.

The current Five-Year Plan aims to lay the foundations of an independent national economy and raise the material and cultural standards of the people. With the plan promoted the country is taking on new looks.

In the capital city of Aden a liquid gas factory fed

with domestic resources was built and a textile mill, a brickyard, an oil factory and a cannery are also under construction.

Great efforts are directed, above all, to the development of power industry.

This year a power station was built in the Hadramaut area and a new power station is being built in Aden.

When 8 power stations are built according to their plan power production will greatly increase in the current Five-Year Plan period.

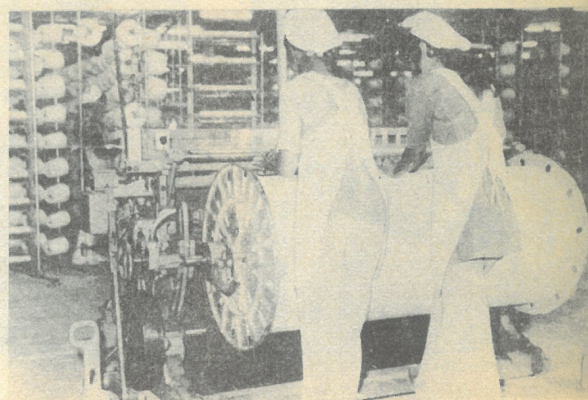
They will greatly contribute to expediting the country's electrification and developing the economy.

Changes are taking place in rural areas, too. The Law of Agrarian Reform was proclaimed and the feudal landownership was abolished basically, paving a highroad for agricultural development.

Agricultural guidance institutions are being set up and agricultural cooperatives organized.

This country is striving to gradually settle at home the problem of grains which were imported in large quantities in the past by solving the water problem, bringing new lands under crop cultivation and introducing the advanced methods of farming to increase grain production.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the valuable successes that the Democratic Yemeni



Production increases at a textile mill

Guyana Pulsates with Creation

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Since the proclamation of the Republic the Guyanese people have dynamically opened up the road to the creation of a new life, surmounting difficulties on their way of advance."

The Guyanese people who broke the chains of colonial oppression and became legitimate masters of their own fate, are advancing vigorously along the road to the creation of a new life today.

While firmly defending their national independence and political sovereignty, they are waging an energetic struggle to develop the new national economy and culture and set up an independent socialist society.

The foundation of the national economy has been laid in this country, according to the government's policy for nationalization, and the machine-building and other branches of industry are being built.

In the old colonial days this country had only some mining and sugar industries but, today, various industrial goods are being produced at numerous factories and workplaces newly set up.

The workers and technicians of the state dockyard have built excellent modern ships and the state pharmaceutical company is producing a variety of medicines.

Luxuriant tropical forests occupy 90 per cent of this country's territory. Taking advantage of this they develop the production and manufacture of lumber and increase its export, and also make effective use of it for

people achieved in building a new society.

Externally Democratic Yemen follows the non-aligned policy, struggles against imperialism and Zionism, and strives to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the socialist, non-aligned and developing countries.

The government and people of Democratic Yemen highly appraise the successes of the Korean people in the struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and actively support and encourage the

the advancement of the national economy.

The line of building cooperative socialism has been carried out successfully in the agricultural sphere in which a great change is taking place. Agrarian reform has been effected and state farms and cooperatives are being organized.

As a result of an energetic struggle to eradicate the aftermath of colonial rule and diversify agriculture, the area sown to grain crops such as maize and potatoes increases rapidly and their production centres are built up.

Many roads have been constructed leading to the inland regions developed after independence, and the total length of the nation's highways has increased considerably. As a consequence, urban culture flows into the rural districts, whose looks change gradually.

While the dynamic struggle is on to develop education, the University of Guyana graduates large numbers of experts and technicians and sends them to the vibrating towns and villages across the nation.

The successes achieved by the Guyanese people in the building of a new life give a great inspiration to other Latin American peoples and gladden the world's progressive people.

Our people rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the fraternal Guyanese people in consolidating the country's independence and building new society, and sincerely wish them greater successes in the future.

cause of our people.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Korean people will further develop the relations of friendship with the Democratic Yemeni people under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Our people firmly believe that the Yemeni people will achieve greater successes in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country under the leadership of the Socialist Party.

Won Gil Su

Burmese Govt. Friendship Delegation Visits Korea

At the invitation of the Government of the DPRK, a government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, paid a goodwill visit to our country from July 9 to 13.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation and had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere, and posed for a photo with them.

The Government of the DPRK gave a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the delegation. At the banquet Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam made a speech. He said that maintaining close relations and promoting friendship and cooperation between the two Asian countries not only accorded with the interests of their peoples but also contributed to strengthening amity and solidarity among peoples in Asia. He knows well, he said, that the industrious and talented Burmese people are consolidating their country's independence and successfully building the national economy and culture under the guidance of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party. The Korean people, he said, will actively support the righteous cause of the Burmese Government and people following the

same road to independence as they follow.

Minister of Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing spoke next. Declaring that Burma and Korea had established close bonds of friendship, he said: The two countries appreciate each other's aspirations and work together. We are particularly pleased to note that economic cooperation between our two countries is increasing year after year and bearing fruit. I am convinced that our goodwill visit will help us further develop the friendly relations between Burma and Korea.

During its sojourn in our country, the Burmese delegation visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Pyongyang Metro, and factories and cooperative farms in Nampo City. Wherever it went, the delegation was warmly welcomed by our people. It also enjoyed acrobatic performances and the music and dance epic "Song of Glory."

The visit to our country by the Burmese delegation made a contribution to further promoting the friendly, cooperative relations between the Korean and Burmese peoples.

Kang Yon Hui

Junior Friendship International Wrestling Tournament of Socialist Countries

Korean wrestlers won excellent scores at the Junior Friendship International Wrestling Tournament of Socialist Countries held in Leningrad, the

USSR, from August 6 to 8. Korean wrestlers Choe Chang Hyok and U Wan Chol placed first respectively in the 48 kg and 56 kg categories in free style. Our

wrestler O Yong Gwon placed second in the 52 kg category in free style.

Taking part in the tournament were 120 crack wrestlers from socialist countries including the DPRK.



Do You Know?

Chart of Celestial Bodies

The Chart of Celestial Bodies or Chonsangryolchabunyajido is an astronomical chart which attests to the historic fact that astronomy made remarkable progress in Korea already in the period before Christ.

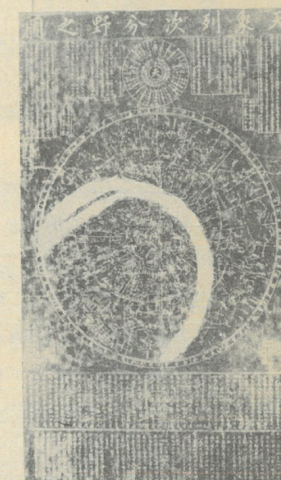
The photo shows the one revised and enlarged in the 14th century on the basis of the original drawn in the age before Christ.

There is a large circular star chart in the centre. The chart shows the positions of 1,467 stars. The celestial sphere is projected on the plane surface with the North Pole in the centre, and each star is drawn on a relatively accurate position. This excellent star chart was prepared in

the 450s B.C.

The original chart was carved in a stone near Pyongyang, but it was lost in a war. However, a copy had been taken from it and handed down ever since. It was reprinted in 1395 on the basis of the copy. At that time the chart was supplemented with new stars discovered meanwhile as well as with explanatory notes on the distances between the North Pole and stars and between stars, and on the genesis of the chart.

This chart is not only a precious astronomical relic of Korea but also a valuable material for international astronomical researches.



Case of USS General Sherman

The Korean Revolution Museum and the Korean Central History Museum respectively exhibit a gun seized from the US imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, who have invaded Korea since a hundred years ago.

The guns were captured by our people when they sank the pirate ship USS General Sherman, which American marauders used for their invasion of Korea. History records this US imperialist aggression as the case of the USS General Sherman.

The US imperialists who had cherished an aggressive design for Korea from the

1830s sent this ship as a feeler for aggression in Korea in 1866. In the August of that year the pirate ship sailed along the Taedong River and infiltrated as far as Mangyongdae, Pyongyang.

The then governor of Pyongyang sent his emissaries to the ship and ordered the invaders to get away at once. But the US imperialist aggressors stayed on for days and conducted reconnaissance and perpetrated lootings, murders and other atrocities. This enraged our people.

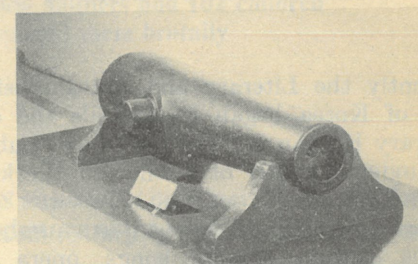
Civilians and soldiers in Pyongyang rose up in the struggle to beat back the ag-

gressors. At that time, Kim Ung U, great-grandfather of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, valiantly fought at the head of the defenders. Early in September that year Pyongyangites burnt off the pirate ship by sending downstream numerous small wooden boats laden with burning firewood.

Some of the enemy who barely managed to get to the shore were all caught by our

people and duly punished.

This first attempt of the US imperialists to invade Korea ended in a fiasco. But they did not give up their aggressive design; they had kept watching for a chance and unleashed the aggressive war in Korea at last in June 1950. The US imperialists occupy south Korea still today and are engrossed in machinations for aggression and war.





News

Our Youth Football Team Beats South Korean Team 5-3

At the preliminary games in pool 2 at the Asian Junior Football Championships held in Singapore last August our junior football team won every match.

Our team beat the south Korean team 5-3 in semi-finals at the Singapore State Stadium.

Our team made strong attacks, controlling the field from the beginning. Its first goal came at the sixth minute to be followed by the second at the 20th minute. Thus it scored two goals at half time.

In the second half, our team scored three more goals, overpowering the puppet team with its technical superiority, to win a thrilling victory.

In earlier games, our boys outclassed Japanese team 5-0, the Thai team 4-1, the Indonesian 1-0 and the Philippine team 4-0.

"Collected Works of Korean Music" Vol. 1 Published

Recently the Literary and Art Publishing House of Korea began to compile the contemporary Korean musical works and publish them under the title of "Collected Works of Korean Music."

The works which will come out in a number of volumes contain popular songs, opera and cinema songs, folk songs and various instrumental music composed from the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle up to this date.

The works will deal with songs, opera songs, cinema songs, children's songs, orchestral music, light music, wind-instrument music, cinema music, dance music, instrumental ensembles, solos and children's instrumental music.

The first volume already in print contains 550 songs composed from the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle days to 1974.

Modernization of Railway Transport

Our scientists and technicians in the field of railway transport are achieving a good result in the technical innovation movement to modernize railway transport.

They introduced over 6,000 valuable technical innovation devices in the last two years or so, which greatly contributed to the development of our railway transport.

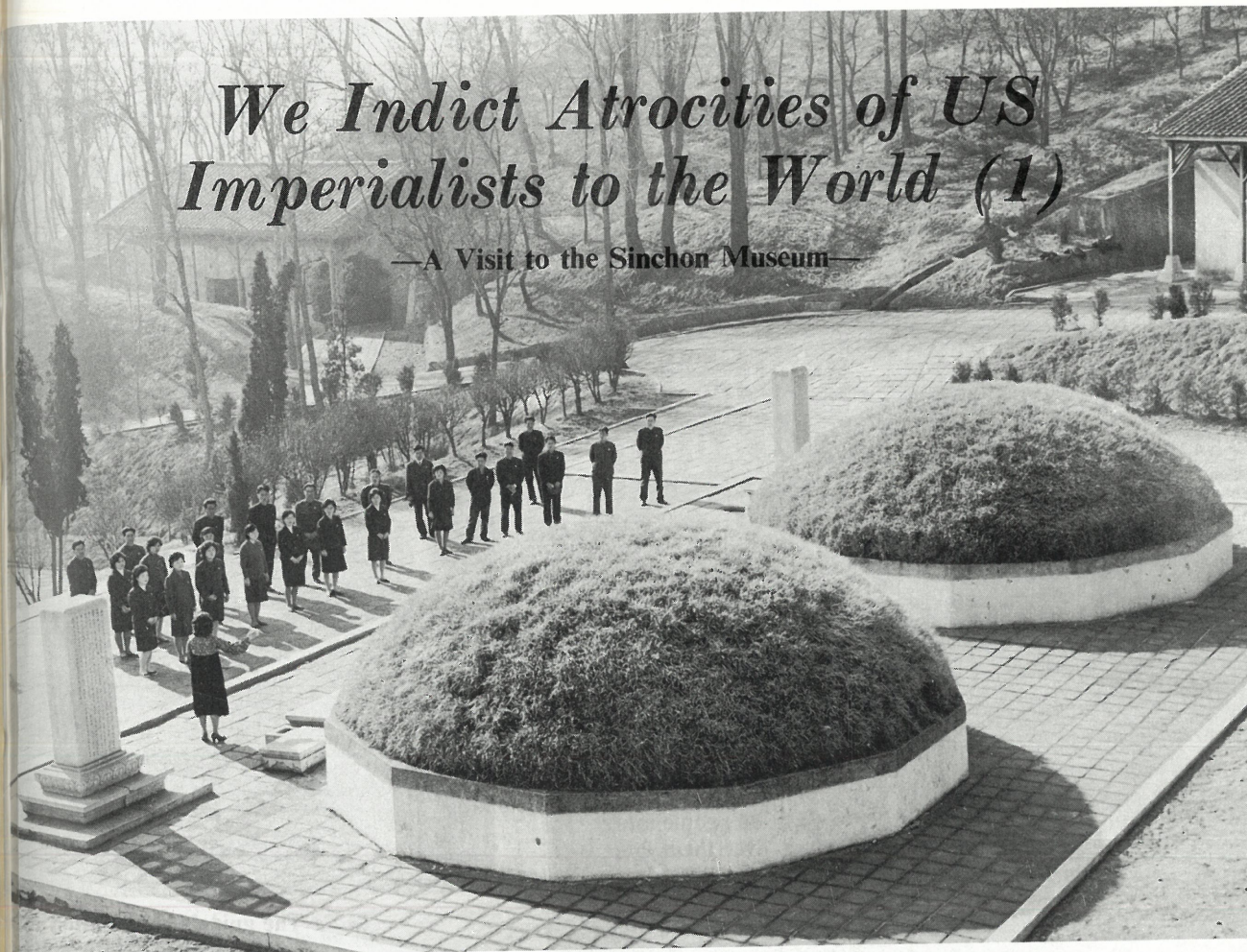
In this period they made 1,182 new machines and equipment, such as presses, lathes, rolling mills and welding machines, which improved the technical outfit of railway transport, further perfected its production means and enabled the railway to dispense with over 1.9 million mandays.

During the same period they won two "Technical Innovation Pioneer Prizes" and 26 patent rights were conferred upon inventors.

No. 291430

We Indict Atrocities of US Imperialists to the World (1)

—A Visit to the Sinchon Museum—



The graves impregnated with the grudge of 400 mothers and 102 children against the wolfish US imperialists who massacred them brutally

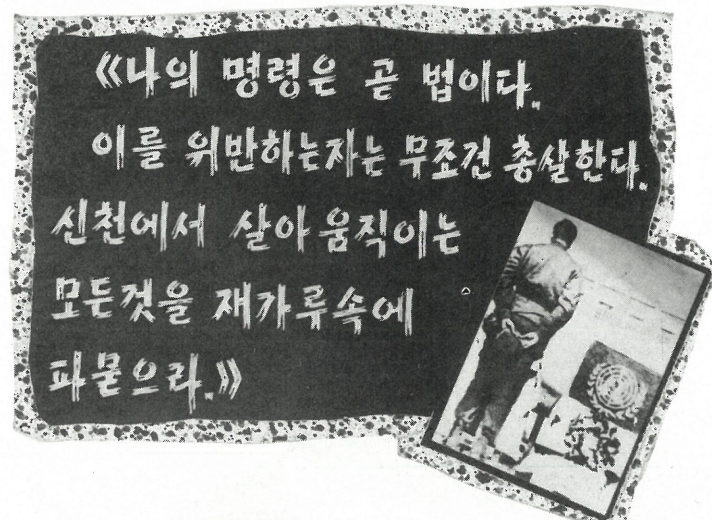
During the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) US imperialist aggressors revealed before the world their true colours as the brutal cannibals of the 20th century by massacring defenseless Koreans wherever they set foot.

In particular, the massacre carried out in Sinchon, South Hwanghae Province, on orders of Harrison, a vampire who was then the commander of the US army unit stationed there, dwarfed that perpetrated by the Hitlerite blackguards in Oswiecim during the Second World War in brutality and cruelty.

The US imperialist aggressors prattled that every living being should be buried in burning ash, and killed by most cruel, fiendish means 35,383 innocent people or one-fourth of the populace of Sinchon County, in 50 days or so, from October 17 to December 7, 1950.

This thrice-cursed devilish atrocity reminds us convincingly that US imperialists are blood-thirsty wolves with human faces and the common enemy of the Korean people and the rest of mankind.

The devilish homicide Harrison, the main culprit of the Sinchon massacre, declared: "My order is a law. Anyone who violates it is shot unconditionally. Bury every living being in Sinchon in burning ashes."

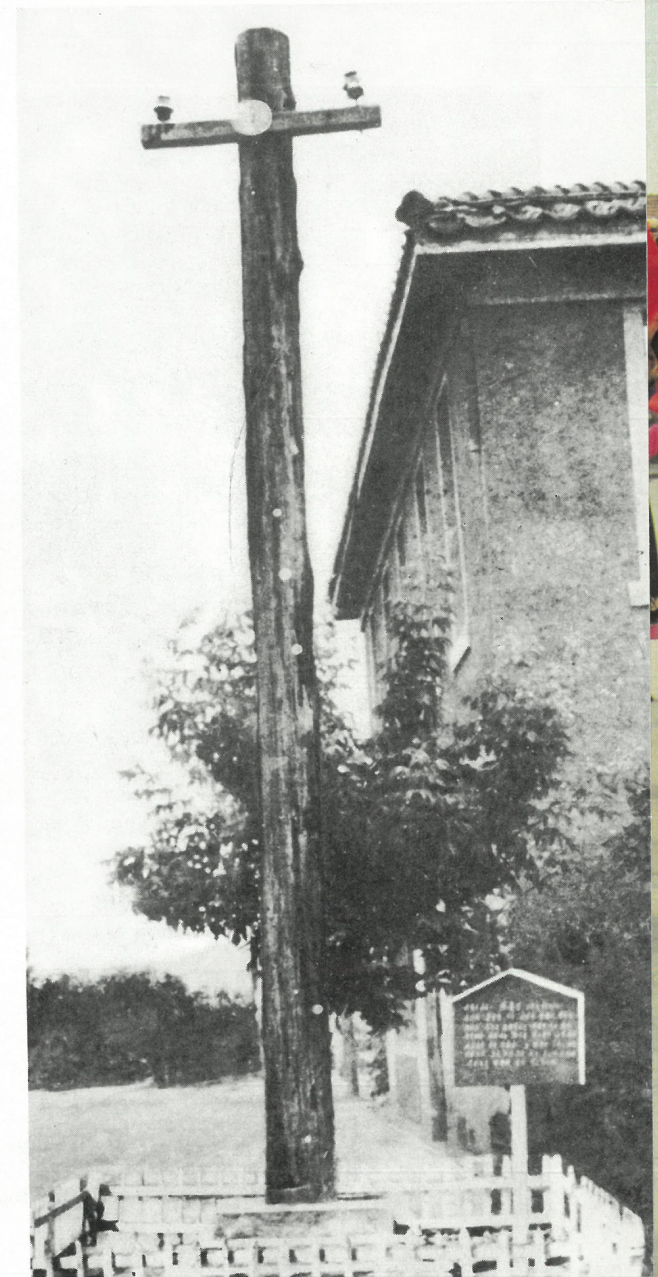


US imperialist barbarians drove over 900 people into this air-raid shelter, poured gasoline over them and burned them to death

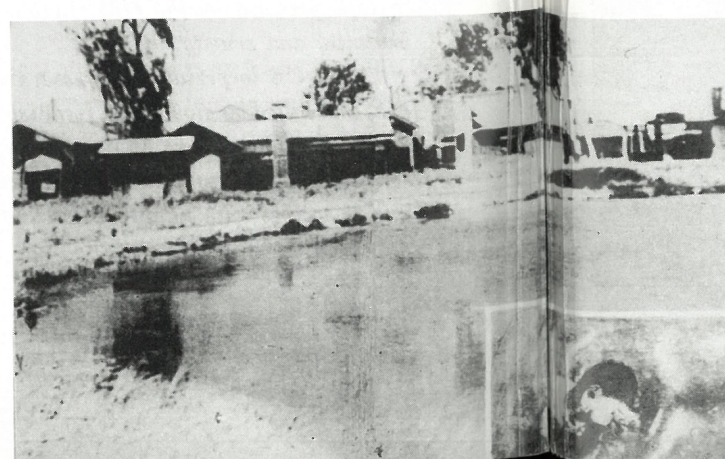


The guide's explanation of the barbarous murder of people by the bestial US imperialists makes the visitors tremble with anger

Even when they were hung on this utility pole patriots vigorously inspired people to struggle against the enemy, shouting "Long live General KIM IL SUNG!"



Here the US imperialist aggressors killed Korean women



The US imperialist aggressors killed guiltless people at random on this bridge





The fact-finding team of the International Democratic Lawyers' Association confirming the Sinchon massacre by the US imperialists (March 1952)

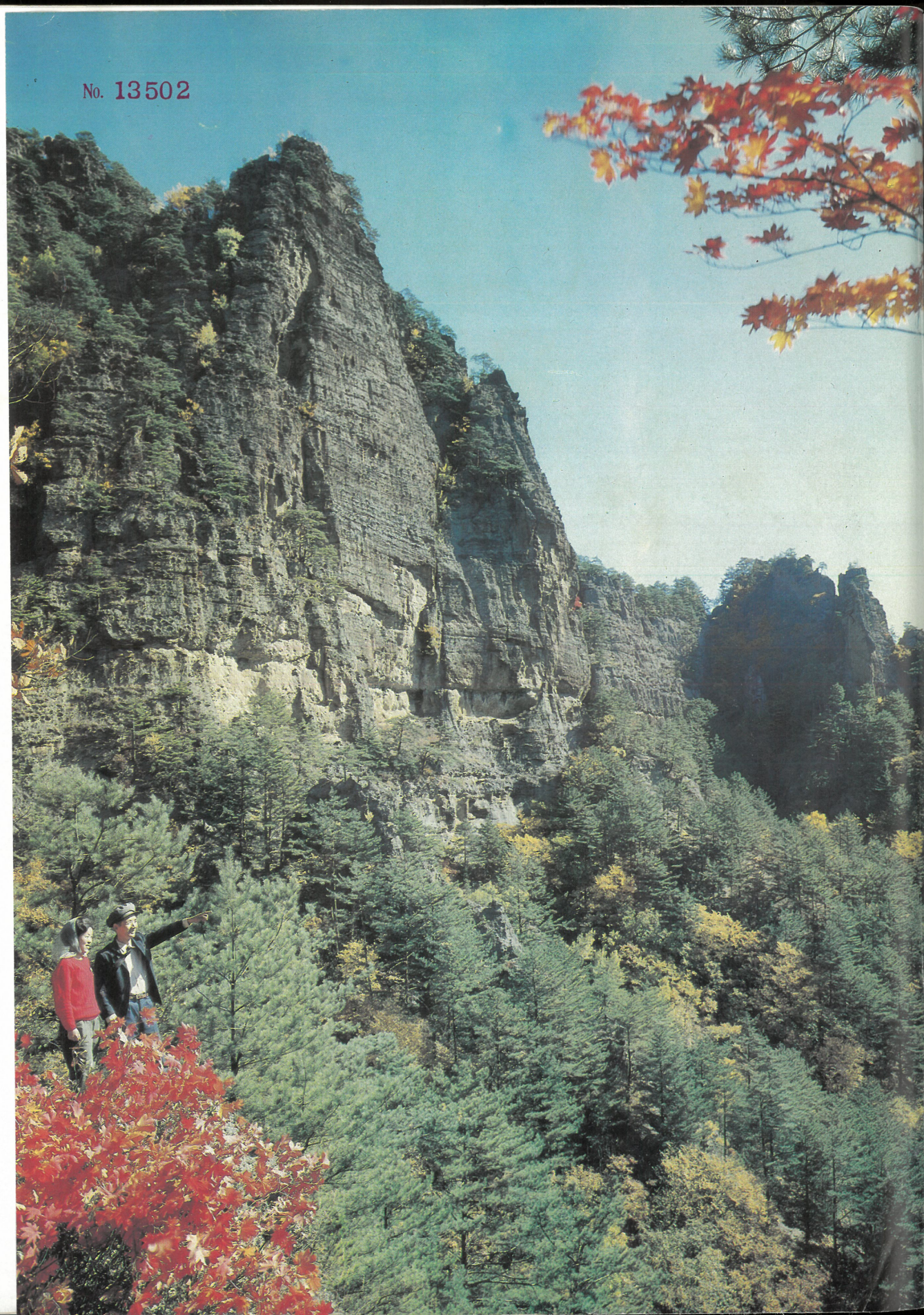


잊지말라 승냥이 미제를!



Poster "Remember Wolfish US Imperialism!"

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